The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8712.—VOL. LIII. TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. W. A. Cotter, of a son.

On April 21st, at the Post Office, Wooloona, Mrs. Henry [illegible], of a son.

On the 22nd instant, at Burwood, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Howden, of a son, stillborn.

On the 23rd instant, at Glen Rock, Mrs. John de V. Lamb, of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, 191, Phillip-street, the wife of the late Alexander M'Intosh, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at Bumbaldry, by the Rev. W. H. Pownall, Young, Victor, eldest son of W. R. Watt, Esq., to Martha Lydia, third daughter of John Croon, Esq., of Sydney.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. J. Dwyer, John Pearson, of Sydney, to Emily, third daughter of [illegible] Gray, Esq., Myrtle Creek, near Picton.

DEATHS.

On the 21st instant, at his residence, 44, Market-street, Mr. [illegible] Cooper, hairdresser, aged 55, after a long illness.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Woolloomooloo-street, [illegible] Mary Weston Schwonberg, of phlegmo-erysipelas, aged 36 years.

On the 22nd instant, Charles John, youngest son of Mr. H. [illegible], of Milson's Point, North Shore, aged 15 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
BOMBAY,
1230 tons, 275-horse power,
G. C. Burne, commander,
will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, 22nd May, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 21st April, 1866.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Reduction of Freight on Treasure to England.—Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by Steam Ships of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading at 30s. per cent., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 22nd March, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S Steamships performing the New Zealand Postal Services during this and the following months, as under:—
RARAUA, 850 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, DEPARTS from SYDNEY.... May 15th, for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE, taking passengers and cargo for TARANAKI and HOKITIKA, and passengers for NAPIER.
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, DEPARTS from SYDNEY .... May 15th, for AUCKLAND, taking passengers and cargo for NAPIER.
PHOEBE, 700 tons, J. GARDYNE, commander, DEPARTS from MANUKAU April 28th, for TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
[illegible]DALE, 400 tons, W. H. Meikleham, commander, DEPARTS from OTAGO.. April 25th, for CANTERBURY, WELLINGTON, PICTON, and NELSON, with passengers for Sydney steamer.
LORD ASHLEY, 800 tons, J. Hagley, commander, DEPARTS from AUCKLAND .... May 4th, for NAPIER, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.
RANGITOTO, 700 tons, H. Harris, commander, DEPARTS from MELBOURNE .... May 1st, for HOKITIKA, NELSON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, DEPARTS from NELSON for SYDNEY .... May 1st, ARRIVING at SYDNEY .... May 7th.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, DEPARTS from NELSON for HOKITIKA .... April 22nd, with passengers ex Sydney steamer.
OTAGO, 800 tons, T. Randall, commander, DEPARTS from MELBOURNE .... May 12th, with the English Mails, for BLUFF, OTAGO, CANTERBURY, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.
ARRIVES at NELSON .... May 28th,
DEPARTS for SYDNEY .... June 1st,
ARRIVES at SYDNEY .... June 7th.
EGMONT, 550 tons, extra boat.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
KAIKOURA,
1500 tons, 500 horse power,
intended to LEAVE SYDNEY .... June 1st, for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N.Z.
ARRIVE at WELLINGTON .... June 7th.
DEPART for PANAMA .... June 8th.
ARRIVE at PANAMA .... July 5th.
Tranship passengers to Royal Mail Company's steamship, which
ARRIVES at SOUTHAMPTON about.... July 29th.
For full particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, [illegible] Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5; CITY OF ADELAIDE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares—Saloon, £5 10s; return-ticket, £9. Steerage, £2.
HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3.
BRISBANE.—FLORENCE IRVING, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.30; and [illegible]AWARRA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.
MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, FRIDAY, 4th May, at 5 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON, via NEWCASTLE.—TINONEE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at [illegible].
PIONEER RIVER.—JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Williams.
GLADSTONE.—Steamer, WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at 5 p.m.
PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—Steamer, WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at 5 p.m.
CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—Steamer, WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at 5 p.m.
BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, about 1st May.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at [illegible], PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE. THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF [illegible]ASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Wharf, foot of Market-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
despatched TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 25th at half-past 5 o'clock p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
[illegible] Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SARAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY, 24th April, at [illegible].
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA and RIVER STEAMERS.—From PHOENIX WHARF, daily.
To HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6, p.m.
To RYDE, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5.
To PARRAMATTA, 9, 11, 1, and 5.

From PARRAMATTA, at 7, 11, 1, and 3.
From RYDE, at 20 minutes to 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, and 5.
From GLADESVILLE, 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, 6.45, 11.45.
From Hunter's Hill at a ¼ past these hours.
Fares and freights at the lowest rates as advertised.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on THURSDAY noon.

RYDE, GLADESVILLE, TARBAN, HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO.—Steamers THIS DAY, from KING-STREET for HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, 5.50, 9, 12.30, 4, 5.35; for GLADESVILLE and RYDE, 5.50 a.m., 12.30, 5.35 p.m. Leaves RYDE, 7.30, 1.45, 7; HUNTER'S HILL, 8.10, 9.50, 2.25, 4.40, 7.30 (by signal). Cabin, 1s, return, 1s 6d; steerage, 9d, return, 1s; children return, 6d.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
Saloon 12s 6d
Steerage .... 7s 6d.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, Thomas Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf on THURSDAY next, at noon.
Passages at the following reduced rates:—

	£	s.	d.
Saloon	3	15	0
Ditto Return	7	0	0
Steerage	1	10	0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—
CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, commander,
THURSDAY, 3rd May.

Saloon	£8
Return-ticket, available four months	13
Steerage	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

SHOALHAVEN and BROUGHTON CREEK.—The JENNET, Lime-street Wharf; sails at 3 p.m.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner FLYING FISH. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Pelican Tree, and Lismore.—Schooner WALLABY, sails first fair wind. Freight payable on shipment. Baltic Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 25th April. Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner HARRIET KING, J. M'Donald, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine clipper brig RITA, Robertson, master, now fast filling up at Patent Slip Wharf, will clear TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete Shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by noon.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—The fine schooner JANE LOCKHART, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, will sail in a few days.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander, will be dispatched on TUESDAY, 2nd May. Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The Italian ship GARIBALDI, 310 tons register, J. B. Roncagliolo, commander, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., Agents, 10, O'Connell-street.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The clipper ship JOHN MASTERMAN, Day, commander, 1000 tons burthen, being under engagement, will sail on 5th May. Has good accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 clipper ship GAUNTLET, 800 tons register, John Hudson, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. Has good accommodation for a few first-class passengers.
Apply to Captain HUDSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

STEAM TO ENGLAND IN SIXTY DAYS.
BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
Notice to intending passengers per
S.S. GREAT BRITAIN,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R.
This favourite vessel was expected to leave Liverpool about the 15th February, and will in all probability be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL about the 15th May, 1866.
For particulars apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street, Sydney; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, New Pitt-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The splendid ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND has One Stern and Two Side CABINS DISENGAGED.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, to sail on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, the splendid new clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander.
For terms apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, following the Jason, will be dispatched as above on the 15th May.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain JOHNSTON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Steamer BLACKBIRD, Captain Sewell, and steamer HERO, Captain Logan, from MELBOURNE, discharge Cargo, THIS DAY, at Patent Slip Wharf.
The BLACKBIRD will leave for NEWCASTLE, at 4 p.m., THIS AFTERNOON.
Rates of passage: Cabin, 12s 6d; steerage, 7s 6d.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, 348, George-street.

SHIP LORD PALMERSTON, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once, for the Circular Quay, and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons-buildings.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load at Newcastle for Ceylon, thence to London, at £1 on the round.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, 250 tons burthen, to load at Newcastle for Manukau, New Zealand. Also one for Auckland.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load for Bombay.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine schooner ELIZABETH, 113 tons register.
Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine barque RANGOON. Has spacious and lofty 'tween decks, and is suitable for carrying stock.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter a SHIP of 1000 tons; Newcastle to Bombay.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Wanted SHIPS to Load at Newcastle for Adelaide. Also for Hobson's Bay and Melbourne Wharf. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

VESSEL for SALE.—The fine brigantine SEA GULL, 121 tons register; length, 81 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet. Has great carrying capacity, is well found in gear and stores, and has had a recent overhaul; now lying at Walker's Wharf. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the new A1 clipper schooner AMY ROBSART, 72 tons register, 120 tons burthen, now lying at the Commercial Wharf, ready for sea. R. EMERSON, King-street.

FOR SALE, the fine clipper barque BENJAMIN HEAPE, 262 tons register. Has cattle fittings complete, is in first-rate order, and now lying at Walker's Wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

MALDON ISLAND.—GUANO CHARTERS.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter VESSELS for EUROPE or the COLONIES, and will afford every requisite information about the island, anchorage, &c.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully notify that they have opened an office in Sydney (No. 348, George-street), under the management of Mr. Joseph Ward, for the transaction of business as SHIP BROKERS and Commission Agents, in connexion with their present house in Newcastle, N.S.W., and under the same style and name.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle. April 9, 1866.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of proprietors in this Company will be held, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY (This Day), the 24th April, at noon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending on 31st March instant; to elect two directors, in the room of D. L. WAUGH, and ROBERT HAWORTH, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; also two auditors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
E. MANNING, Manager.
Sydney, 22nd March, 1866.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—DAVID LINDSAY WAUGH, Esq., ROBERT HAWORTH, Esq., and CHARLES J. STEVENS, Esq., have given the requisite notice that they are CANDIDATES for the office of Director in this Company at the ensuing half-yearly Meeting.
E. MANNING, Manager.
Sydney, 7th April, 1866.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to solicit your votes and interest as a CANDIDATE for one of the vacancies at the Board, to be filled at the half-yearly MEETING, to be held on 24th April.
I am one of the largest shareholders, and have had considerable experience in steam management.
Yours faithfully,
C. J. STEVENS.
Ellerslie, Waverley, 26th March, 1866.

THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Offices, 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st March, 1866; to elect a Director in the room of M. BAAR, Esq., resigned, owing to his departure from the colony; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
Candidates for the vacant seat in the Direction are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof in writing.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
Sydney, 4th April, 1866.

M. ALEXANDER, and RICHARD HILL, Esqrs., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the vacant seat in the direction.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the directorship in your Company, vacant by the resignation of M. Baar, Esq.
Soliciting the favour of your votes and interest, I am yours, most respectfully,
M. ALEXANDER.
Sydney, 6th April.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors, to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of the Hon. William Walker, Esq., M.L.C., resigned; to elect an auditor in the room of James Milson, jun., Esq.; and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided that every Proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director, shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.
Sydney, April 9th, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Hon. ELIAS CARPENTER WEEKES, Esq., M.L.C., is a candidate for the office of Director in this Bank, and has given due notice thereof in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, April 9th, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at INVERELL, New England.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 20th April, 1866.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Seventeenth Annual MEETING of the Society is adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m. THIS DAY, to receive the declaration of the result of the ballot.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney 22nd April.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The regular MEETING of the above Club for Ballot and general business, will be held at TATTERSALL'S, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A MEETING of the A. J. C. DEBENTURE HOLDERS will be held at Tattersall's, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 p.m. BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Sec.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
By order of the Committee,
R. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual MEETING of this Society will be held in the hall of the School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock.
His Excellency the GOVERNOR will preside on the occasion.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—A Preliminary MEETING will be held at Mr. Kearney's Colonnade Hotel, King-street, THIS EVENING 24th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public meeting, to be held at an early date, to take steps to raise funds to relieve the present distress of the wives and families of the men subjected to the State prosecutions in Ireland.

RIVERINE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Public MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Masonic Hall, Deniliquin, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Riverine Council,
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the office, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1866.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.
Sydney, April 10, 1866.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' Discussion Class.—FRIDAY 27th: "Ought Colonial Industry to be protected?"

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

STRAYED, from his parents, YESTERDAY, during the Inauguration of the Albert Statue, WILLIAM LONG, aged 6 years. The person who may have found him will please send him to T. COX'S, 206, Pitt-street.

FRANCIS NUGENT COLLINS, late of Glasgow, is requested to communicate immediately with J. S. OGILVY, 65, Queen-street, Melbourne.

HENRY JAMES GILES, last heard of as being at the Bush Inn, Sandy Creek, Adelaide, is requested to communicate with the Executors of his late father, Mr. William Morgan Giles, miner, of Clunes, Victoria, when he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting the above person will be thankfully received. Address Rev. T. M. B. PHILIPPS, Parsonage, Clunes.

PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Public TEA MEETING, to inaugurate the above, will be held in the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, Professor SMITH, President of the Association, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Dr. Steel, Revs. A. Thomson, R. D. Paterson, and several Teachers will address the meeting.
Tea at half-past 6. Tickets, 2s each, may be had of any of the superintendents.

WOOLLAHRA and PADDINGTON.—A LECTURE on "Egypt in the Olden Time," illustrated with coloured diagrams, drawings, &c., will be delivered in the Council Chamber, Woollahra, by the Rev. Dr. STANLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 26th.
Tickets, 1s each, may be had from Rev. Dr. Stanley, Paddington House; Mr. James Powell, Ocean-street, Woollahra; and Mr. Hood, chemist, Paddington.
The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of seats, &c., for the proposed Woollahra and Paddington Literary Society.
JAMES POWELL, Sec. pro tem.

MR. BANNISTER, from Geelong, will deliver one of his popular LECTURES on Total Abstinence, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at St. Barnabas's school-room, Parramatta-street. Chair taken at 7.30 by the Rev. T. Smith. Admission free.

UNITARIAN CONGREGATION.—A Special General MEETING of this congregation will be held in the Chapel, Macquarie-street THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Committee are requested to meet at the chapel on the same evening, at 7.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of Director of the City Bank, vacant by the retirement of S. A. Joseph, Esq., M.L.A.
Soliciting the favour of your votes and interest,
I am, your obedient servant,
GEORGE THORNTON, 288, George-street.
Sydney, 11th April.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in the City Bank, vacant by the resignation of S. A. Joseph, Esq., M.L.A.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ALGER.
Alger's Wharf, 11th April.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Secretaries—W. C. Windeyer, Esq., and W. B. Dalley, Esq., 99, Elizabeth-street; or by the Hon. Treasurers—H. Kennedy, Esq., University, and John Binny, Esq., New Pitt-street; to whom subscription cards are requested to be sent when filled.

TO MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, and BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until the 25th instant, for the Stone and Brickwork required in erecting a Warehouse in Pitt-street, and for the finishing trades until the 29th instant. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 43, Botany-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 27th instant, for the erection of a Presbyterian CHURCH (to be built of stone), at St. Leonards, North Shore. For plans and specifications apply to JAMES CALDER, Architect, 82, Abercrombie-st., Sydney.
A. W. THOMSON, Secretary to Trustees, St. Leonards.

ARITHMETIC, Bookkeeping, and Writing; hours 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. Mr. GOW, 410, George-street.

BREAKFAST 6d, Dinner 9d, Supper 6d, soups 3d per basin. S. Bonnett, 59, King-street.

BENNETT, F. G., Working Cutler and General Importer, 89, King-st., between George and Pitt sts.

B. BULL, Bricklayer and Plasterer.—General repairs and jobbing, furnace work, &c. All orders, &c., left at Mr. Wickham's, opposite the Police Office, George-street, punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

DEBTS and MONEYS COLLECTED. Reference to Mr. Pierce, news agent, 77, William-street.

HOMOEOPATHY.—W. LARMER, Homoeopathic Chemist, 323, George-street. Tincture Cases, containing 24 remedies, 15s. each. Prescriptions faithfully prepared at very reduced prices. 323, George-street.

MR. B. CHARLES FLIDE, Surveyor, &c., 11, Exchange, Sydney.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

MR. J. B. SMYTHE, Surgeon Dentist, corner of Bligh and Hunter streets.

MISS E. LESTER'S Seminary for Young Ladies. Private lessons in music and dancing. 211, Macquarie-street North.

MRS. BISS, 110, Phillip-street, has a vacancy for one Pupil as Boarder, or Weekly Boarder.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. VICKERY, Wholesale Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Grindery, has removed from George-street to those newly erected and more commodious premises, No. 116, Pitt-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have REMOVED their business to No. 540, George-street, two doors south of Park-street.
LOVE and SON.
Sydney, 10th April.

REMOVAL.—M. A. WORMS and CO., to 249, George-street, adjoining Mr. Collier's auction rooms.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next quarter will commence TUESDAY, April 24th, and conclude FRIDAY, June 29th, 1866.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

T. S. CARTER, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 9, Hunter-street.

TURRELL and TONKS, Auctioneers, Importers, House, Land, and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—The TURKISH BATH is now OPEN for Ladies and Gentlemen. Extensive alterations have been made, embodying all the most recent improvements, by which, according to the highest medical and scientific authorities of England, many cases can now be cured which formerly were considered hopeless.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 474, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

W. KING, Pianoforte-maker, Repairing and Tuning; the greatest care taken to restore pianos to their original power and quality of tone; silked, and polished; charges moderate. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

FOR HIRE.—PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS at W. H. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s; case entire, 2s 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Room, Brickfield-hill.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—Money Lent on Mortgage of City and Suburban real Property, on advantageous terms.

MONEY TO LEND, in sums of £500 or thereabouts, on approved security. Apply to M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN, Solicitors, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, 10 SHARES in City and Suburban Building Investment Society. Apply T. G., 7, Hunter-st.

SECURITIES WANTED.—
Bank Shares
New South Wales Government Debentures.
For SALE, Union Bank Shares
Hunter River New Steam Navigation Co.
Peak Down Copper ditto
City of Sydney Debentures.
W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY REALISED SHARES.—The attention of small capitalists is invited to the Rules of this Society, by the provisions of which they may obtain a guaranteed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for sums of Ten Pounds and upwards deposited for a period of six or twelve months. All particulars, with forms of application, may be obtained at the Society's office, 477, George-street.
RANDOLPH NOTT, secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a certain Indenture bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1866, and made between JOHN HOSKING, of Carrara, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, of the first part; WILLIAM HENRY M'KENZIE, the elder, of Sydney, aforesaid, accountant, and CHARLES WILLIAM KEELE, of the same place, merchant, of the second part; and THE SEVERAL PERSONS AND BODIES CORPORATE, creditors of the said John Hosking, whose names are set forth in the first schedule thereto annexed, and who had executed, or should execute, the said Indenture, and all other the Creditors of the said John Hosking of the third part; all the real and personal estate and effects whatsoever, and wheresoever situate, of him, the said John Hosking, were released and assured unto and to the use of the said William Henry M'Kenzie and Charles William Keele, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively, upon certain trusts therein expressed, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Hosking, rateably and in proportion to their several and respective debts: And further, that the said Indenture contains a release; and that the said Indenture has been duly executed by the said John Hosking, William Henry M'Kenzie, and Charles William Keele, and duly attested according to the provisions of the statute in that behalf made and provided: And further, that the said Indenture is now lying at the Office of GEORGE PENKIVIL SLADE, No. 2, Gresham-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution.
Dated this eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1866.
JOHN HOSKING,
W. H. MACKENZIE, Sen.,
CHARLES W. KEELE.
Signed by the said John Hosking, William Henry M'Kenzie, and Charles William Keele, in the presence of
SAUL SAMUEL, J.P.
N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that by Deed of even date with the above mentioned Deed of Assignment arrangements have been made by a party (being a stranger to the above Deed of Assignment), whereby a certain provision is secured to such of the creditors of the said John Hosking as shall execute the said Deed of Assignment within a given period.
18th April, 1866. G. P. SLADE.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of CAROLINE SMITHSON, widow, deceased; and in a cause the Reverend JOHN EWBANK LEEFE, and others, plaintiffs; JOHN LEEFE and others, defendants, all persons claiming to be next of kin of the abovenamed Caroline Smithson, late of the Asylum, Bootham, near the city of York, widow, who died on or about the 24th day of May, 1865, and the legal personal representative or representatives of such of the said next of kin as have died since the death of the said intestate, are, by their solicitors as to claimants in England, required, on or before the 9th day of April, 1866, and as to claimants abroad, on or before the 30th day of November, 1866, to come in and prove their claims, at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, England; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 186[illegible], at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims of claimants residing in England; and FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims of claimants residing abroad.
Dated the 26th day of February, 1866.
HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.
OCTAVIUS LEEFE, 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
NUTT and MURPHY, Solicitors, Melbourne, agents for Mr. Leefe.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON has left Sydney for a few weeks; but any communication addressed to the Volunteer Club, Sydney, in the meantime, will be attended to.
Sydney, April 6.

LOST, a GOLD ALBERT CHAIN, battle axe key and seal on end. Reward for same at 5, Wynyard-street.

LOST, a Dogcart CUSHION; reward given. DRISCOLL, Pitt-street.

LOST, on the Parramatta Road, a small DAY BOOK. A reward at Mr. STRICKLAND'S, Kentish Hotel.

LOST, Silver WATCH and Gold CHAIN on Albert Cricket Ground. Liberal reward. 535, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, in Elizabeth-street, between Market and Liverpool streets, Sunday evening, Freemason's APRON and GLOVES. Finder will be rewarded by bringing same to Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

LOST or STOLEN, a CHEQUE for £3, drawn by the undersigned on the Bank of New South Wales, dated 23rd April, and payable to Surry Hills or bearer. Payment has been stopped. JAMES MARTIN. 23rd April, 1866.

A REWARD will be given at 130, Pitt-street North, for the LEATHER BAG dropped from the tramway car yesterday, near Christ Church schoolhouse. A child was seen to pick up the bag.

£1 REWARD.—LOST yesterday, near Perouse's Monument, Botany, a Bay Pony MARE, stripe down face, with small saddle and bridle on. Bring her to GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

£5 REWARD if Stolen, 10s. if Strayed, a Red COW, branded AN on ribs, J6 on rump. H. REDMAN, No. 37, Kensington-street.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, about two months ago, a Bay HORSE, black points, branded BL near shoulder, from Cynemallow, Clyde River. If stolen, £10 on conviction of the party or parties; or £2 if strayed, on delivery to Mr. GUY, Nelligen, Clyde River.

TO PAWNBROKERS and others.—Notice.—Stolen, on the 17th instant, a quantity of UNDERLINEN, marked "W. A. Cooke" and "Callaghan." W. A. COOKE, 52, Macquarie-street South.

THANKFULLY acknowledged the receipt of £10 from GEORGE HAWKE, Esq., of Pendaves, Guyong, for the funds of the New City Mission Chapel.
NATHANIEL PIDGEON, Minister, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE.—Messrs. MILLIGAN, BROTHERS, beg to inform the public that they have taken a series of photographs during the ceremony. Copies of which may be seen at the rooms, 84, King-street, near the City Bank.

A CARD.—WILLIAM HOLT, Carriage Manufacturer and Importer of American Buggies, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street. Carriages sold on commission and taken in exchange. Persons writing to, or forwarding vehicles to him, will please note the address, as several mistakes have been made lately in consequence of the vehicles not being properly addressed. Illustrated Catalogues and price list of carriages forwarded, free, on application.

W. T. ANGUS, Carriage-builder, formerly of the firm of Holt and Angus, after a short absence from his trade, and now recommencing, is desirous of increasing his business, and will do his utmost to meet the views of all customers, by a strict attention to economy, combined with guaranteed workmanship.
Having erected suitable premises for the sale and manufacture of all classes and styles of vehicles, he is prepared to faithfully execute all orders to build or repair that may be intrusted to him, and trusts that his long connection with the trade, though not previously alone, and his earnest desire to please, may be sufficient recommendation.
A variety of excellent vehicles constantly on hand for Sale at very moderate prices, or exchange, at his new Carriage Factory and Show Room, 183, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.
N.B.—Estimates given for any repairs.
W. T. ANGUS.

VICTORIA SALE YARDS, PETERSHAM.
HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, &c., having leased the above yards from Edward Flood, Esq., are now prepared to receive FAT CATTLE and SHEEP for SALE.
Stock forwarded direct to them for sale will not be charged any yard fees, but will have the use of commodious paddocks provided for that purpose.
Account sales promptly rendered, and CASH payments guaranteed.
It is their intention, if possible, to hold regular weekly sales of fat stock, and they hope to meet with a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to the yards.
To other auctioneers wishing to offer stock for sale at these yards, the fees will be:—For cattle, 6d per head; for sheep, 1s per score.
Apply to HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, 78, King-street, Sydney.
19th April, 1866.

H. NIXON (late of Hunter-street) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has recommenced business at No. 96, Market-street East, in connection with his Son, as TAILORS and HABIT MAKERS; and that they have opened some splendid Goods, bought at a first-rate London house for cash, suitable for autumn and winter wear, equal to any house in the trade, at very moderate prices.
96, Market-street East, Sydney.
April 11th, 1866.

NEW JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., per mail, consisting of Ladies' Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold Watches; ditto ditto, keyless; gold-mounted Hair Alberts, 18-carat Gold Guard and Albert Chains, Mordan's Pencil Cases, Scarf Rings, Pins, Charms, Necklaces, Jet Goods, &c., &c., just unpacked, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.	Watts Phillips
J. F. Smith	James Grant, &c. &c.
Pierce Egan	Miss Braddon
Percy B. St. John	Mrs. Southworth
Henry J. Byron	Mrs. Gordon Smythies, &c.

and many other eminent authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated artists, including
John Gilbert, Keeley Halswelle, Prior, &c.
Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Education and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces. Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness.
Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d; Monthly Parts, 6d; Half-yearly Vols., 4s 6d. Vols. 1. to XLII., complete, are now issued.
The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.
The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL OFFICE, 332, Strand, London.

CITY BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—Horsehair mattresses 1s. 9d. per lb., curled coir fibre mattresses from 10s. 6d. to 30s. each; flax mattresses from 7s. to 25s., palliasses from 14s. to 20s. Mattresses cleaned and remade; cushions made to order, by J. LAWLER, 286, Pitt-street, opposite T. Moore.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO. have on SALE, ½-pint SALADS, ½-pint castors, red herrings, 1-lb. salmon, jams, table vinegar, sago, arrowroot, preserved potatoes, chocolate, cocoa, oatmeal, mustard, all sizes, 3-bushel bags, blacking, W. I. rum, paper bags, Borwick's baking powder, soda crystals, splendid figs, saltpetre, white starch, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, sherry, Martel's brandy, congou teas.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE silk dressed fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good seconds, maize flour, bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; Seconds, 14s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, AUSTRALIAN Flour-mills, PARRAMATTA, and CHIPPENDALE, Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, SYDNEY.—Superfine silk-dressed Flour; fine and seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Pollard, Bran, and CORN FLOUR, of the best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly attended to.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, the best brands ex late arrivals. JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, ex Hamlet.—Thirty Thousand bushels, splendid sample, now landing.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, have on SALE, Seed Wheat (of kinds), Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Lucerne Seed (fresh colonial), Clovers, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, English Pasture Grasses, Couch Grass, &c. Vegetable Seeds of every description, wholesale and retail. Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-st. (down the gateway).

NEWINGTON PRIME MESS BEEF.—To Merchants, Captains, Shippers, and others.—Mr. JAMES GRAHAM is now prepared to supply any quantities of the above, in English oak tierces, 42 pieces in each, weight guaranteed 336 lbs., also in barrels and kegs.
This beef is cured at his establishment, Newington, Parramatta River, from the entire carcase, and warranted to keep in any climate.
On view at his Stores, Circular Quay, or Lime-street Wharf.

PRIME MESS PORK, in barrels (Newington brand), for SALE. Apply JAMES GRAHAM, Lime-street Wharf.

HONEY.—A few kegs and tins of the best sample in the market, 3½ to 4½ lbs. J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-street.

TOBACCO.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 74 ½-tierces Southern Twist, "Orion" brand, ex Queen of the Seas, from New York.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINE, &c., for SALE.—One 12 horse-power, high pressure, horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Cornish boiler, &c., all connections complete.
Crab winches, wire netting, etc.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

NOTICE.—Merchants and others can be supplied with colonial-made BAR-IRON.
City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

A. BROWN, Esq., CITY IRON WORKS, PYRMONT.—SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th April last, submitting a sample of bar iron manufactured at the City Iron Works, Pyrmont, for test and approval, if found equal to BBH iron, I am directed by the Commissioners to inform you that iron of the quality submitted will be accepted for railway purposes, when required, in lieu of BBH iron.
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. MOODY, Chief Clerk.
Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Sydney, May 30th, 1865.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON Tinned and Untinned. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862.
This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron trade, it having been established at Messrs. J. and E. Walker's, Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the late firm of Morewood and Rogers.
It is now to be obtained through all merchants, and only of
WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street, London.
Observe the Brand as follows:—

"Walkers, G 'anchor' O, Gospel Oak, Tinned."	"Crown, double R, Gospel Oak Untinned."

BILLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck. S. GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

GUANO.—Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including bags. Samples bags may be obtained at 8s. each.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—the owner having no further use for them—a first-class HORSE and DOGCART (Thrupp's). To be seen at Lurline Cottage, Prince's Road, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, a first-class SPRING-CART and HARNESS. Mr. WARR, Wheelwright, Parramatta-st.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472157

LAW.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

(Abridged from the Bathurst Papers.)

BEFORE Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

Robert Stone was indicted for stealing, on the 28th January, at King's Plains, £7, the moneys of William Compton, to which he pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor was a blacksmith at King's Plains, and it appeared had gone out on the night of the 28th January with seven £1 notes in his pocket, and commenced drinking at a grog shanty, where he met with the prisoner, who wanted to sell him a horse. The prosecutor got the worse for liquor, and lay down outside to sleep, and between that and the morning he lost his money. He had had five of the notes for several years and had made a memorandum of their numbers, which he showed to Mr. Whittaker of the Half-way House. One of the notes was brought to Mr. Whittaker to change by a person who received it from the prisoner. The prosecutor swore to the note. The jury acquitted the prisoner, who was at once set at liberty.

John Walton was charged with having on the 24th December, at Marthaguy Creek, voluntarily and knowingly harboured, concealed, aided, and given nourishment and assistance to one John Dunn, who had been proclaimed an outlaw. Mr. Blake defended the prisoner. Constable Hawthorn deposed: I remember going to the prisoner's house at Marthaguy Creek, with constable M'Hale and another, on the 24th December; when we came close to the house I saw two men running away; we were looking for a man called Yellow George; one of the men who ran out escaped, and the other, John Dunn, the outlaw, was captured; when I first saw Dunn, he was about forty yards from the house running straight from the door; when he was captured, one of the constables said he was John Dunn; the prisoner was present but made no remark; a pistol was found on Dunn, which was identified by Mr. Blacket, a storekeeper, as his property; on the 6th January, I went to the prisoner's place again, and found in his house a quantity of drapery, which were identified by Mr. Blacket; Dunn, at the time of his arrest, was dressed in clothes corresponding with those now in court: I heard the prisoner was shepherding in the employ of a sheepowner; prisoner asked me where or from whom I suspected the goods had been taken; I told him, from Mr. Blacket, the storekeeper on the Macquarie River; he then said they were his and that he had bought them; next day he told me he had bought them from a hawker; there was no hut nearer to the prisoner's than a quarter of a mile; the country was open around the prisoner's hut, but there was some timber about a hundred yards off; Dunn told me he had planted his saddle and swag in the bush near the hut; he did not tell me anything about the hut; but he told some other constables; it was the 6th January when I went to arrest the prisoner for harbouring Dunn; I found him sitting outside his hut; asked him about Dunn's saddle, bridle, and swag, but he said he knew nothing of them; I cannot swear the goods found on the 6th January were in the hut on the 24th December; we did not search the hut on the 24th December. Constable M'Hale deposed that he was present at the arrest of Dunn; when I first saw him he was running in a direction from the hut; I was present at his arrest, when he was tried, and when he was sentenced to be hanged; I was present shortly after his arrest, when Mr. Blacket saw and identified him. George Blacket proved the robbery of his store by three armed men, one of whom was John Dunn, the outlaw; he believed the goods in court were those taken by the bushrangers; they were precisely similar to the things that were stolen from him; could not swear that the things are the identical ones stolen from me, to the best of his belief they are the same; they are precisely similar. The jury, after a long absence from Court, found the prisoner guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Alexander Munro was placed in the dock, and Mr. Butler informed his Honor that the prisoner had been committed upon a charge of robbery at Richardson's public-house, at Evans's Plains, since which time circumstances had arisen that went to show the prisoner's innocence. He (Mr. Butler), therefore, did not intend to prosecute the case, and wished the prisoner to be discharged from custody. His Honor directed the usual proclamation to be made, and the prisoner was released.

John A. Courtis, charged with fraudulent insolvency, appeared on bail, when Mr. Butler applied for a postponement, in consequence of the absence of a principal witness, who was absent through illness in Sydney. The several witnesses were bound over to appear at the next sessions, and the prisoner was admitted to bail.

James Murphy, charged with stealing, on the 26th January, at Fish River Creek, a saddle, the property of one Dennis Clifford, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Bathurst gaol.

Samuel Clarke and Dan Taylor, charged with robbery with arms, at Bulgandramine, on the Bogan River, were placed in the dock, and pleaded guilty. The same prisoners pleaded guilty to a charge of horse-stealing. Clarke also pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing Mr. Gilmour's station. Taylor also pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing Mr. Gilmour's station, at Bulgandramine, on the Bogan. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Robert Cotterell charged with having, on the 21st March, at Humburg Creek, feloniously and maliciously fired a loaded pistol at one Richard Taylor with intent to kill and murder him, was acquitted and discharged.

Michael Dwyer and John Egan, charged with having, on the 27th February, at Dirty Swamp, feloniously entered the house of Edward Lock, and put him and other persons in bodily fear, and stealing therefrom £9, the moneys of Edward Lock, pleaded not guilty. It may be remembered a third man, named William Alexander, was committed to take his trial with Dwyer and Egan; but the Attorney-General declined to prosecute him, and he therefore was discharged. Mr. Lock identified Dwyer, and Mrs. Lock recognised Egan as two of the robbers; the witnesses Wade and Armstrong could not identify either of the prisoners. Counsel on both sides having addressed the jury at considerable length, his Honor summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, acquitted Egan and found Dwyer guilty.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Pierce Collett, charged with stealing a horse at Walla Walla, on the 15th of December, 1865, the property of Thomas Lee. Sergeant Condell being sworn, stated: I am stationed at Forbes, and arrested the prisoner on the 17th of March, at Tinpot, about fifteen miles from the Lachlan River; prisoner lives about twelve miles from there on his father's station; I charged him with stealing a chesnut filly, branded TL, the property of Mr. Thomas Lee; he replied, "I got the filly in the bush with the brand cut out, and I placed my brand over it;" I had possession of the filly at the time; I took him to the public station and showed him the filly; he was arrested on the Saturday, and on the Tuesday following he was brought up at the police court; the filly is now outside the Court. Mr. Thomas Lee deposed that the filly outside the Court was his property; in driving a mob of horses past Wongajong corner, near Mr. Suttor's, she knocked up, and witness left her; she was bred by me, and was branded TL on the near shoulder; the brand was quite legible and distinct; I see a brand and blotch on the filly now; the blotch seems to have been made by cutting out the TL; when I saw her at the Forbes police court the blotch and brand were recently done; knew her immediately; first saw her on the off-side and recognised her at once; never sold her or authorised her to be taken by anyone. Several other witnesses were examined, the weight of their testimony corroborating the evidence of Mr. Lee. A verdict of guilty was returned—the prisoner being remanded for sentence.

James Glass, a squatter residing at Walgett, surrendered to his bail, and was charged with attempting to bribe a Crown Lands' Commissioner, on the 13th March, in the Warrego district. After a short trial, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was set free.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

James Norris was tried for horse-stealing, and the jury, though they retired at 10 a.m., were unable to agree. At 10 o'clock p.m. they were locked up for the night, no refreshments being allowed them.

Henry Hammond, alias William Whitton, was found guilty of breaking out of Orange gaol on the 1st of September, 1865, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Bathurst gaol.

Charles Corrie and Moses Clarke were found guilty of rioting at Napoleon Reef. John Weine and William Shirlowe were acquitted.

Ah Fook was found guilty of stealing a cheque, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, April 24.—At 11: James Woolrich Jackson, Terence M'Gurren, Charles Stewart Quail, David M. Irving, W. G. Norton.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, April 24.—At 10: Michael Frayne, adjourned single. James Maguire, first. Henry F. Kelk, David Davies, Robert Davis, single. At 11: Lotze and Larnach, special, to consider an offer of composition. Robert M'Kellar, special, for examination.

Wednesday, 25.—At 10: Thomas M'Keown; Prost, Kohler, and Co., Thomas Styles, special, for proof of debts. George Morrison, adjourned single. At 11: Robert Neimke, William W. Buckland, third. Spyer and Co., adjourned special, for proof of debt. *At Albury*: Samuel Hegarty, second.

Thursday, 26.—At 10: James Battley, second. John Brewer, William Martin, first.

Friday, 27.—At 10: John Morris, James Thorne, Rice and Russell, second. James Kerins, adjourned single. At 11: Frederick Dreyer, adjourned single, and special, for examination.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. Williams.

Lizzie Johnston, for making use of obscene language in Yurong-street, was fined 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. Michael Purcell, drunk and riotous on the South Head Road, and Matilda Higgins, for riotous behaviour in William-street, were fined 20s., or forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

Mary Avvam, 25, married, was brought up by constable Sweeney, charged with attempting to commit suicide. Joseph Harris, a carpenter employed at the repairs of the planking on the Queen's Wharf, about three o'clock on Friday, saw prisoner jump into the water. When he saw her struggling he jumped into the water, and held her up until assistance was rendered. Prisoner was remanded till Monday.

Bernard Stern, *for wilfully breaking a pane of glass*, the property of James Phile, was ordered to pay 7s. 6d., or to be imprisoned three days. For assaulting constable Clarke, who was at the time in the execution of his duty, he was fined £2, or to be imprisoned fourteen days. For wilfully damaging a police uniform he was also ordered to pay 27s. 6d., in default to be imprisoned fourteen days. For hawking without a license he was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

The summons case of Purdie v. Thomas, defendant (master of the ship Birkby) charged with violent assault, was again remanded, after taking some evidence for the defence.

ROSTER.—Monday, April 23rd, holiday. Tuesday, 24th, Mr. J. Birrell, Mr. R. S. Hill, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. H. H. Voss; Wednesday, 25th, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. T. Dangar, Mr. W. Day; Thursday, 26th, Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. J. Powell; Friday, 27th, Hon A. Campbell, Mr. J. I. Kettle, Mr. G. Thorne, Mr. T. Spence; Saturday, 28th, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a director, in lieu of Mr. Samuel Thompson retired. Mr. S. A. Joseph in the chair.

Mr. POWELL moved, "That the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., be elected a director in the room of Mr. Samuel Thompson retired." He thought Mr. Campbell would be a very valuable director, and we should all feel much pleasure if he accepted the office.

Mr. CALLAGHAN seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said, there being no other candidate, he declared the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., duly elected.

Mr. CAMPBELL returned thanks, and assured the members that all his endeavours would be to serve them to the best of his abilities.

The annual general meeting of the members of the society was then held; Mr. S. A. Joseph in the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The Secretary then read the following report and balance sheet.

REPORT.

The directors, in submitting the annexed balance-sheet to the 28th February, 1866, together with a statement of the funds and effects of the society, and of the total receipts and expenditure thereof (in terms of By-law XVI.) have the pleasure to report its continued satisfactory progress.

The new by-laws, confirmed, and finally passed, on the 10th January last, changed the termination of the financial year from 31st December to the 28th February; in consequence of which the present report refers to the business of fourteen months, from 1st January, 1865, to 28th February, 1866.

The new transactions for that period are as follows:—

1246 policies were issued, viz.:—

Assurance Branch.—1084 policies assuring £552,722, the annual premiums on which amount to		£19,009 1 11
Annuity Branch.—9 policies for deferred annuities, the annual premiums on which amount to		211 15 8
Endowment Branch.—147 policies, the annual premiums on which amount to		1,229 2 2
Making an increase to the revenue of		£20,539 18 2
Add policies issued for single premiums, viz.:		
Assurance Branch.—3 policies, the premiums on which amount to	£48 2 0	
Annuity Branch.—1 policy, the premium on which amounts to	200 0 0	
Endowment Branch.—2 policies, the premiums on which amount to	74 8 1	
		322 10 1
Total, 1246 new policies, producing total new premiums of		£20,862 8 3

The claims paid at death during the same period amounted to £29,371 8s. 7d., which included bonus additions of £1852 1s. 9d. The number of claims, of which notice has been received, and which have fallen in, between January 1st, 1865, and February 28th, 1866, is 60, on the lives of 52 members, amounting to £34,050 of original assurance, and £2330 13s. 2d. of bonus additions; all of which have been paid with the exception of £9749 3s. 6d.—being 17 claims on the lives of 16 members—the proofs in support of which were incomplete.

Mortality Experience.—According to the Carlisle tables, the number of claims, for the same period, corresponding to the number of lives at risk,—would be 73 on the lives of 62 members—amounting, with bonus additions, to £43,000—so that it will be seen that the actual mortality has reached 82 per cent. of the expectation. This is higher than in any former period, and the percentage of mortality may be expected still to increase, as the number of policies on old lives becomes relatively greater in proportion to the new business.

The sum of £4879 6s. 5d. has been paid for cash values of bonus additions.

Surrenders of ninety-two policies have been accepted, and the sum paid for the surrender value thereof was £5539 13s. 3d.

Lapsed Policies.—218 policies (inclusive of 166 of the Assurance Branch covering a liability of £77,915) have wholly lapsed, the premium income on which amounted to £2452 4s. 3d.

Revenue and Position of the Society.—The annual premium revenue of the society at the 28th February—including new business, and allowing for diminution for lapses, surrenders, claims, &c.—was £100,279.

The number of policies in force at the same date was—

Assurance branch	5213
Annuity	56
Endowment	778
Total	6047

The amount at risk under the Assurance Branch—with bonus additions—was £2,793,137.

The invested funds, at the same date, amounted to £310,717 11s. 9d., being an increase since last annual meeting of £70,418 2s. 6d.

In conformity with a resolution passed at a special general meeting held on the 1st May, 1865, a committee was appointed "to investigate and report on the affairs of the society," consisting of his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., C.J.; the Hon. Sir William Manning, Q.C., M.L.C.; Messrs. Archibald Ashdown, Josiah Mullens, Edward Chapman, M. E. Murnin, James Powell, E. T. Beilby; the Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.; the Hon. James Mitchell, M.L.C.; Messrs. J. H. Goodlet, and Samuel Lyons, together with the directors.

The committee brought up a progress report, which was submitted to the members at a special meeting held on the 18th December last; and the directors have much satisfaction in being able to quote from that report as follows:—

"They (the committee) desire to express their conviction, formed during this long and anxious investigation, that the affairs of the society, looked upon as a whole, are essentially in a sound and prosperous condition," and "feel confident that the soundness of its operations, the stability of its resources, and the efficiency of its present management, must ensure for the society even a larger amount of public patronage and support than it has heretofore enjoyed; and that its future career will be one of increased usefulness and prosperity."

Reference to English Actuaries.—The directors have to report that an opinion on one of the cases submitted by them has recently been received, and that they hope to be in possession of a complete reply to the whole of their reference at an early date, when the result will be communicated to the members.

Directors.—In terms of the 2nd By-law, two directors retire from office (one of whom is eligible for re-election), and it now devolves upon this meeting to elect two gentlemen to fill the vacancies thus created. The following duly qualified members have given the requisite notice of their being candidates:—

Samuel Aaron Joseph, Esq., M.P.; John Donald M'Lean, Esq., M.L.A.; Samuel Lyons, Esq.; John Hay Goodlet, Esq.

Auditor.—The meeting will also be required to appoint an auditor in lieu of Edward Wrench, Esq. James Powell, Esq., is the only member who is a candidate for the office.

S. A. JOSEPH, Chairman.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIETY FROM 1st JANUARY, 1865, TO 28th FEBRUARY, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

Balances, 1st January, 1865—		
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney	£3,891 11 0	
National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	566 16 0	
Agencies	366 5 6	
		£3,824 12 6
Assurance Branch:		
Premiums	98,718 16 5	
Ditto for special risks	778 17 7	
		99,497 14 0
Annuity Branch:		
Premiums		1,497 18 1
Endowment Branch:		
Premiums		8,198 5 4
Fines		27 19 0
Provisional premiums		297 17 7
Investments:		
Loans on mortgages	33,465 4 8	
Ditto on policies	3,487 11 11	
Bank deposit notes	46,301 7 11	
Interest	17,953 19 9	
		101,208 4 3
Office premises and furniture		256 1 7
		£214,801 12 4

EXPENDITURE.

Assurance Branch:		
Claims at death	£29,371 8 7	
Policies surrendered	4,510 16 7	
	£33,882 5 2	
Bonus	4,879 6 5	
		£38,761 11 7
Annuity Branch:		
Annuities paid	838 1 0	
Policies surrendered	520 0 0	
		1,358 1 0
Endowment Branch:		
Claims at maturity	222 5 6	
Surrenders and deaths	1,508 18 8	
		1,731 4 2
Provisional premiums		669 14 5
Investments:		
Loans on mortgages	59,782 4 1	
Loans on policies	9,672 12 0	
Bank deposit notes	33,801 7 11	
N. S. W. Government securities	50,000 0 0	
		153,256 4 0
Office premises and furniture		850 12 6
Expenses of management:		
Printing and stationery	£804 9 10	
Advertising	1,091 17 3	
Directors' fees	863 0 0	
Salaries	5,824 18 0	
General expenses	2,831 17 3	
	11,156 2 4	
Medical fees	1,156 2 1	
Commission to agents	2,989 11 6	
Expenses paid to date for committee appointed 1st May, 1865	200 11 0	
		15,502 6 11
Balances 28th February, 1866:		
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney	475 9 2	
National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne	2,129 17 7	
	£2,605 6 9	
Due by agents	68 11 0	
		2,673 17 9
		£214,803 12 4

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

A. H. J. BASS, JAMES POWELL, Auditors.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCES AT 28TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

DR.

Assurance branch disbursements	£66,901 5 9
Annuity ditto	3,131 2 9
Endowment ditto	2,368 2 9
Loans on mortgages	132,546 16 4
Ditto on policies	29,583 13 3
Office premises and furniture	14,787 16 7
Public securities, bank deposits, &c.	127,800 0 0
Quinquennial charges	25,117 0 7
Printing and stationery	3,259 16 10
Cash	2,605 6 9
Balance due by agents	68 11 0
	£407,869 6 7

CR.

Assurance branch receipts	£312,219 5 10
Annuity ditto	16,987 8 4
Endowment ditto	27,143 5 10
Fines	37 0 6
Provisional premiums	13 5 3
Interest	21,469 0 8
	£407,869 6 7

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have examined the books, vouchers, accounts, mortgage deeds, public and other securities, of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and compared them with the balance sheet and statements now before us, and find them to be correct. Dated at Sydney, this twenty-third day of March, 1866.

A. H. J. BASS, JAMES POWELL, Auditors.

A Statement of the Funds and Effects belonging to the Society at 28th February, 1866.

Ledger Balances:		
Loans on Mortgages		£132,546 16 4
Ditto on Policies—Principal office	£26,986 11 2	
Ditto ditto—Victorian Branch	2,597 2 1	
		29,583 13 3
Sydney Corporation debentures		12,000 0 0
Bank Deposit Notes—Principal Office	60,500 0 0	
Ditto Ditto—Victorian Branch	5,000 0 0	
		65,500 0 0
New building		14,787 12 5
N. S. W. Government securities		50,000 0 0
Cash:		
Principal office at Australian Joint Bank	475 9 2	
Victorian Branch at National Bank ... 2137 17 7; Less due to agencies ... 8 0 0	2129 17 7	
		2,605 6 9
Printing and stationery—On hand at Principal Office and agencies	2885 6 0	
Ditto—Victorian Branch	374 10 10	
		3,259 16 10
Office furniture—Principal office	108 6 3	
Ditto—Victorian Branch	255 19 9	
		364 6 0
Melbourne Offices		200 0 0
Balances due by agents		270 0 2
		£310,717 11 9

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

A. H. J. BASS, JAMES POWELL, Auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said they had all heard the report read, and before moving the adoption of it he would be happy to give them any information or answer any questions they might wish to put to him.

Mr. FORSTER wished to have some explanation with regard to the sum of £1156 paid for medical fees.

The CHAIRMAN said this amount was paid for medical fees included all the colonies where their branches were situated. Besides, the member must observe that 1246 new policies were issued, so that the amount, taking this into consideration, was not large.

Mr. FORSTER thought they ought to have the report in their hands at least a week before they agreed to it. He therefore moved that the meeting be adjourned to this day week.

Mr. BIRD seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN could not see what benefit could accrue to the society by adjourning the meeting, because he was in a position to give every information with regard to everything that was contained in the report.

Mr. DALGLEISH said all the members required was that the report should be circulated before the annual meeting was held, so that they might make themselves acquainted with all that was contained in the report.

The CHAIRMAN said this course was unprecedented in this colony, but it had been adopted in the mother country, and he did not see any objection to the report being circulated before the meeting.

Mr. ENSWORTH wished to know what was the nature of the report received from the English actuaries on the points referred to them?

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the members on the satisfactory nature of the report presented to them. He pointed out that 1246 new policies had been issued during the last fourteen months, and when they considered there was some feeling of mistrust at the beginning of last year, in consequence of the quinquennial distribution, he thought they had reason to congratulate themselves on the state of their business. He said confidence was again restored, and a decided improvement had taken place in the business of the society during the last two or three months. At the early part of the year the business flagged, but during the last few months the business had revived, as must be perceived from the number of policies issued during the year. The next point which he called attention to was the number of claims paid at deaths, and which amounted to £29,371; but this still left a further number of claims to be dealt with, but which had not been settled, because the papers were not yet completed. There was a larger percentage of mortality this year (although it was below what it was estimated); he therefore thought this was a good reason for their exercising greater caution in the division of the profits. With regard to the revenue of the society, he thought it must be gratifying to see that the revenue had increased to £100,279; and that the invested funds now amounted to £310,717 11s. 9d., being an increase since last annual meeting of £70,413 2s. 6d. With regard to the committee appointed by the society to investigate their affairs, they were all aware how satisfactorily they had fulfilled their duties, and although they had suggested improvements which had been carried out, still they were satisfied with the soundness of the operations of the society and the stability of its resources and efficiency of the management. The principal alterations were a new system of bookkeeping and a re-arrangement of the office routine, and also a change in the mode of voting on the election of directors; and permission was also given by the new by-laws to members to make a voyage to Europe without paying any extra premium. He also pointed out that in this report the whole statement in reference to the accounts was furnished in accordance with the by-laws, and laid before the members for the first time. He called attention to the fact that there was a saving in the expenses of advertising as compared with last year, and under the head of salaries there was also a large saving. With regard to the report referred to England, at present the Board had only received a portion of the report, and they did not think this the proper time to lay it before the meeting, more particularly as they expected by the arrival of Mr. Fairfax to receive the full report. So far as it had been received he would quote one portion, which was to this effect, and was the opinion of Mr. Morgan, actuary of the Equitable. "The method or principle of dividing profits—after they have been ascertained—I consider to be correct and equitable, concurring as I do entirely in the very clear and forcible remarks on that subject and the principles laid down by Professor Peli." He would not make any remarks on this report at present, but he might mention that a few hours ago he had received a message from Mr. Fairfax to the effect that he had the final report, but as he had only arrived on Saturday he could not obtain it because it was locked up in one of his trunks, and the steamer would not break bulk to-day. Under ordinary circumstances, he would have thought it advisable to have suggested an adjournment of the meeting, but as this report must go before the Board of Directors and your committee, with a view of being considered before it was brought before a meeting of the members, he considered it much better to proceed with the business of the meeting. He now moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. W. BARKER seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. DALGLEISH wished to know under what section of the by-laws the directors were empowered to invest the funds of the society in corporation debentures?

The CHAIRMAN said it was an old investment, and had been satisfactorily explained at previous meetings. The interest on the debentures was regularly paid.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved a motion to the effect that at all subsequent annual meetings of the society the report and balance sheet should be printed and promulgated among the members a week or so before the meeting took place.

The CHAIRMAN said as a matter of business he could not receive any motion except in connection with the special business for which the meeting had been convened. He would, however, put the suggestion to the meeting, and take the sense of the meeting upon it—if thought desirable.

Mr. DALGLEISH then handed to the chairman a motion embodying his proposal.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said the practice of circulating reports prior to annual meetings had come into operation in some of the banking establishments in England, but he pointed out the difficulty of circulating the reports among their members in the other colonies, and he asserted that he had never heard of them being published in the newspapers.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of an auditor. Mr. Wrench had retired within the last few months, and the directors had appointed Mr. Powell in his place. Mr. Powell now came before them for their approval.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved the election of Mr. Powell as auditor, and in doing so spoke highly of that gentleman's qualifications for the office.

Mr. BERGIN seconded the motion.

Motion put, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. POWELL briefly returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of two directors in the place of himself (Mr. Joseph) and another.

Mr. CHAPMAN proposed the election of Mr. Joseph, and said that gentleman had shown more acquaintance with the affairs of the society than any other member of the board of directors.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON seconded the nomination, and also spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Joseph.

In answer to Mr. LYONS, the Chairman explained that any gentleman demanding a ballot could have one.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON proposed Mr. J. D. M'Lean as director, and stated that no member of the board would possess so much information as that gentleman in regard to Queensland, in which colony the society did a good deal of business. He therefore thought Mr. M'Lean would be a valuable member of the board.

Mr. BEILBY seconded the nomination.

Mr. WHITING nominated Mr. Lyons, and in doing so said the society was deeply indebted to that gentleman for the committee of inquiry.

Mr. LIARDET seconded the nomination.

Mr. BROSSE proposed Mr. John Hay Goodlet as a director.

Mr. REID seconded the nomination.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to put the motions *seriatim*, when a ballot was demanded on behalf of Mr. Lyons.

Mr. F. ENSWORTH desired to know the names of the retiring directors.

The CHAIRMAN said himself and Mr. Gilfillan.

Mr. DALGLEISH desired to know the names of the three members who had demanded the ballot.

The CHAIRMAN said Samuel Lyons, John Hay Goodlet, and James Powell.

Mr. CAMPBELL proposed the appointment of Messrs. Forster, Gale, and Byers as scrutineers.

Mr. ENSWORTH seconded the motion.

Motion put and agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN read the by-law in reference to voting, and then suggested that the whole of the personal votes should be recorded before 6 o'clock that evening.

This suggestion was put to the meeting as a substantive motion, and approved of.

The CHAIRMAN said he had now to bring under the notice of the meeting a matter in connection with the election of directors. It was determined by the 42nd by-law, as follows:—"XLII. The voting for the election of directors or a director at any meeting shall be as provided in the last by-law, except that instead of members not present being allowed to vote by proxy, as therein provided, they may vote only (besides by attorney as aforesaid) by writing, on some date subsequent to the publication as aforesaid of the names of all the candidates for election, a paper in the following form, showing for whom they respectively vote; and which paper so written must be sent to the head office of the society in Sydney, signed by the member sending the same, and addressed to the scrutineers to the care of the secretary; and no such paper shall have any effect if any part of it be printed, or if it arrive after the commencement of the meeting; and in the event of two or more such papers so arriving from the same person, all of them shall be void unless the last expressly revokes all the other ones." The intent of this by-law was to do away with the system of proxy which existed when the by-law was framed, as many members had expressed a desire to be relieved from the importunities of candidates. The by-law had been framed so as to allow members to send in sealed voting papers in writing. By this means the members of the society had the benefit of vote by ballot, and at the same time they were saved the importunities of canvassing. It was even suggested that any candidate who canvassed should be disqualified from acting; but it was thought the by-law was sufficiently strong. (The Chairman proceeded to read two documents addressed to two members of the society, and signed by Mr. Lyons and Mr. Goodlet, and proceeded.) As soon as he received these documents he laid them before the Board of directors, and the Board subsequently and during his (the chairman's) absence, considered the matter. They found some difficulty in deciding about it, so they obtained the opinion of their standing counsel, Sir William Manning. He (the chairman) being a candidate, was placed in a peculiar position, but he was quite willing to rest his claims upon the acquaintance of the members with himself, and abide by the consequence. At the same time he disclaimed any unkindly intention towards Mr. Lyons and Mr. Goodlet. The opinion of Sir William Manning was to the effect that the voting papers must be in the same handwriting as the signature. (Expression of surprise.) He would ask the solicitor to read the opinion. The opinion was then read, and its effect was as follows:—

1. All papers not throughout in the same handwriting;
2. All papers not signed by the members at the bottom;
3. All papers not sent to the scrutineers by the member himself, but which have been sent by any candidate or any other person;
4. All papers addressed to the secretary, or otherwise than to the scrutineers, to the care of the secretary;—must be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now his duty to hand Sir W. Manning's opinion to the scrutineers, and to direct them to act upon it.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL was rather surprised at the opinion of Sir W. Manning; and although he objected to the system of canvassing, still he thought it was quite open to Mr. Lyons and Mr. Goodlet to take the course they had adopted.

Mr. LYONS contended that the committee had never agreed not to canvass.

Mr. DALGLEISH objected to any legal opinion being taken upon a clause the operation of which had never yet been in force. He suggested that the opinion of the meeting should be taken whether these proxies should be received. He contended that they were in accordance with the clause, and that they should not be rejected. He moved that the voting be postponed to this day week.

Mr. BREWSTER wished to know what clause gave the chairman the power of handing the legal opinion to the scrutineers to act on.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the 41st clause.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought this matter ought not to have been brought up, but they should have left the scrutineers to themselves. As the committee must know what was the meaning of these clauses better than Sir W. Manning, he moved, in order to get rid of the difficulty, "that it be an instruction to the scrutineers not to reject any voting paper by reason of its not being in the handwriting of the member signing the same."

Mr. W. BARKER seconded the motion. He hoped the scrutineers would not go by Sir W. Manning's opinion, but he trusted they would construe the clause for themselves. He was only surprised that the directors should have raised such a doubt and referred the matter to Sir W. Manning, because a similar clause was in the deed of almost every society.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said he, as a director, was surprised at the opinion given, and took the same view of the matter as Mr. Barker.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the scrutineers were not obliged to take any notice of this matter or of the opinion, and it had just been intimated to him that they did not intend to take any notice of either.

The motion was then put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. A. CAMPBELL, a vote of thanks was given to the retiring directors—Messrs. S. A. Joseph, Samuel Thompson, and Robert Gilfillan.

A vote of thanks was also given to the officers of the society for the zealous performance of their duties.

The election of directors was proceeded with, and the meeting adjourned till half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow (this day).

FARMING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

III.—FARM-YARD MANURE.

LIEBIG has somewhere said that among the causes of the decline of nations, exhaustion of the soil is one of the greatest. Startling as this announcement may be, doubtless there is more truth in it than we are apt to imagine. Liebig, who has looked deeply into the subject, has here uttered, if not a profound, yet a seldom noticed truth, but one that is amply confirmed by our daily experience. It is indeed not difficult to see that when the earth, that great storehouse of food, ceases in any part of the globe to yield an abundant supply, the inhabitants must either deteriorate and become extinct, or remove, if they can, to some more fertile country. That is, of course, if they do not in the meantime discover how to restore to the soil the nourishing ingredients which every crop helps to take away. In our own case it is almost needless to say that, by the aid of our great thinkers and experimenters, such discovery has happily been made, and we need have no fear, on this ground, that any adventurous New Zealander will ever sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, or that the Australian colonies will have to be abandoned to their primeval race. But to discover remedies is one thing, to use them properly is another. Our greatest want at the present time is the energy and economy whereby our knowledge of manures shall be put in force—keeping in mind, however, that the field of discovery is as wide and inviting as ever.

And now comes the somewhat difficult task of talking about manures—that on which depends the very life of plants, and, through them, our own life. It is a subject vast as well as deep, and much of it is not well understood; but we shall endeavour to offer a few practical hints that may be useful, believing that much loss is occasioned by not attending to plain facts about homely things.

Perhaps there is nothing in the whole sphere of agriculture which so urgently calls the attention of the farmer as the production and management of farm-yard manure. This is ever his great mainstay, and, for general purposes, the best that he can get at the same cost. Valuable as other compounds unquestionably are, this, after all, is the only complete manure. Chemical analysis discovers in it organic matter to supply carbonic acid and ammonia, phosphoric acid, potash, soda, lime, sulphur, soluble silica—in fact, every substance connected with the healthy growth of vegetation; some of these are more important than others, but we could not do without the least of them in the long run, and no land can long remain fertile unless some portion of farm-yard manure be now and then supplied to it. Although no mixture that we know of, however carefully prepared, can imitate or replace this manure, we shall yet see, at a further stage in the inquiry, that in the hands of skilful farmers artificial manures form an indispensable addition in the growth of certain crops.

"Study to have a large dunghill," said Cato, two thousand years ago, to the Roman farmers. We cannot too forcibly repeat the advice to the agriculturists of the present day. Only with this difference, that instead of a *hill* it should be a *pit*. Heaps may be safely formed provided an impervious wall surrounds them on every side; but the loss in common dunghills from exhalations and drainage is often a very serious matter to the farmer. This drainage, which is in fact the very essence of the manure, is too often allowed to run into some neighbouring pool, to feed a luxuriant crop of weeds; the seeds of these, wafted to their fields, give rise to an uninvited crop, to eradicate which a further loss in labour has to be incurred.

In selecting a place for the pit, we should study the labour required to carry material into it, as well as the health of the animals housed and fed in the adjacent sheds. It should also be in a situation to receive the drainings from the latter, but on no account should the surface water of the yard pass in the same direction. As a precaution against the excessive saturation of the manure by surface water during heavy rains, it will be necessary to build a wall or raise an embankment around the excavation. A pipe penetrating this barrier will afford a passage to the outhouse drainage into the solid manure. But should the slope of the ground be not convenient for this purpose, the liquid manure must be conducted into a separate compartment, where it is absorbed by loose earth. It is unquestionable that the influx of much water to the pit injures the quality of the manure by arresting decomposition.

It is of great consequence that the foundation and sides of the pit should be rendered absolutely impervious to moisture, otherwise great loss will be sustained by the liquid matter being absorbed by the adjacent soil. If such soil be composed of clay, it will sufficiently prevent any of the manure from escaping. In the absence of clay, some labour must be expended in lining the pit with a thick layer of clay and lime. It will in the end be an economic proceeding if we devote some time to the proper construction of a commodious receptacle of this kind. Though the manure be that which we produce in greatest abundance, we cannot afford to lose a particle of it, for it is the farmer's great savings bank.

Adjacent to the pit, and communicating with it by a drain pipe, a tank should be constructed, into which the superabundant drainage of the pit will by degrees run. If to this a pump be attached we can recover the essence of the manure from the part where it is most concentrated, and distribute it over the surface where the litter may be too dry; and in this way we hasten the decomposition and produce an even consistency in the mass.

It is the practice with some to keep separate the various kinds of manure on the premises, but it is a better plan to mix intimately whatever refuse the farm-yard may produce. It is also of great consequence to spread it evenly over the surface, the more especially should the heap be raised much above ground.

As ammonia is one of the most fertile bodies in nature, its escape from the heap is evidently at the expense of the manure, but under good management very little of it will be lost. This volatile gas being evolved mostly near the surface, it may be smothered down by the successive additions of refuse; what is generated at a greater depth is arrested on its way to the surface by the humus—a term given to that dark soapy mass into which manure is converted by decomposition, and which has the property of absorbing ammonia and retaining it for future use. Although a degree of moisture is necessary for converting the heap into a rotten state, we have seen that excess of water is detrimental. For this reason some persons recommend a roof to be erected over the manure. The necessity for this, however, does not appear to be so very great as regards rain, but as a protection against direct sunlight it may be found useful, though for this purpose a row of trees on the north side will perhaps answer equally as well.

The practice of making manure in the open yard, by turning cattle loose on scattered litter, is most wasteful and objectionable, especially where no provision exists for collecting the fluid portion of it. But when the animals are fed on nutritious food in small enclosures, very little is lost either by evaporation or drainage, and the amount of the fertilising quality of the manure is in other respects augmented.

At the last stage, the heap must be covered with turf sods, and when the fermentation is complete, the manure should be made use of at once, as further keeping will only reduce its fertilising qualities.

As chemical analysis shows the constituents of both fresh and decomposed manure to be identical, it may seem an indifferent matter whether it is applied to the land in the one state or the other. But practice shows that it is not so. Rotten manure is the more soluble, and the more quick in its action, and is, therefore, to be generally preferred. The ammonia has now become a fixed salt, and there is no fear of its escaping; the manure may, therefore, lay on the surface of the ground without losing any of its valuable properties, and hence its great use as a top dressing for grass land. Bulk for bulk, it is also richer than fresh manure, shrinking much in decomposing, and thus saving a little in its cartage over the farm. But on land having much clay in its composition, in which porosity and looseness will be advantageous, the application of fresh manure is the best thing we can do. In that case it will be advisable to plough at once, to avoid the loss of organic matter, which is volatilised as carbonic acid and ammonia during fermentation. But once buried underground, its slow decomposition will impart to the soil a looser texture, and its fertilising bodies become blended with the absorbing soil.

In connection with this subject, it will be very proper to mention the source of immense manure wealth contained in nightsoil and the waste of towns, of which an incalculable quantity is every day emptied into the sea. On this matter let a distinguished modern chemist, Professor Gregory, be heard:—"Although the value of guano is unquestionable, let us not overlook the fact that while we are ransacking the most remote islands for guano, that substance supplies us with nothing but the mineral salts and the ammonia which have formed crops of vegetables and races of animals at some former period, and that it differs in no essential point from the fresh or modern excreta of man and animals nearer home, which excreta—at least those of man, the most valuable of all, we allow to be carried into the sea, in quantities which may be measured by the food which we consume. In fact, we take out of the sea, in the shape of guano, only part of what we throw into it in the contents of our common sewers. These valuable matters, instead of being carefully collected and preserved, as in China, are sent to form the food of sea plants: on these plants animals feed, which animals serve as food to fish. The fish are consumed by sea fowl, and we recover in their excrements a small part of what we are constantly throwing away. . . . . . Let us express a hope that Europe will at length follow generally, as in some districts it has been done, the rational example set by the eminently practical Chinese, of restoring to the soil, as nearly as possible, in the shape of excreta, what we take from it in our crops and cattle, and thus keeping up its fertility."

This waste of towns is in Flanders also carefully preserved; at Nice it sells for a high price; it is the same in Germany, where it is made great use of; with ourselves only it is wasted. Many practical difficulties at present surround the subject, but their removal has lately been under discussion, and may soon be effected.

THE LATE STORMS IN THE ATLANTIC.

(From the Liverpool Albion, February 12.)

IT is admitted on all hands, and the admission is unhappily supported by a long series of melancholy marine disasters, that the storms of wind which swept the Atlantic and raged with almost unparalleled violence along our western coasts during the last few days of December and all the first week of January last were in severity much beyond those which have been experienced for many years past, and were powerfully felt by steamers going westward. The westward voyages are selected, because the storms coming from the west were encountered in their greatest strength by vessels proceeding in that direction. A notable instance of the exceptional violence of the hurricanes referred to is to be found in the following authentic account of the outward voyage of the Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, on the 30th of December last, with her Majesty's mails, a numerous complement of passengers and a valuable cargo. The anchor was raised at 9 a.m., and the Scotia proceeded to sea in the teeth of a strong westerly gale. As far as Point Lynas she made at the rate of about seven knots an hour with a strong head wind and a heavy tumbling sea. After passing Point Lynas the weather appeared as if about to clear up, and the vessel's speed was increased to about nine knots. As the South Stack Bight was approached, the wind, veering slightly to the south of west, rose gradually, and blew very heavily, till at about 10 p.m. it blew a complete hurricane, which continued with unremitting violence till 3 a.m. on the 31st, when the wind dropped round more to the westward and eased the ship in her course. In contending with the fury of the hurricane referred to, with a pressure of steam of from 19 to 23 pounds on the square inch, such was the strength of the wind that the ship during considerable periods could not make more than at the rate of from three to four knots an hour. During this fearful storm, about 9 p.m. on the 30th, the South Stack Light bore almost east; and as the ship was making so little headway, in order to prevent any loss of reckoning by currents, the lead was kept going every hour, so that by soundings the exact position of the vessel was ascertained. This precaution was rendered all the more necessary from the circumstance that besides the night being dark and wet, the storm was so violent and the spoon-drift so strong that no one could look out ahead on deck, and men were placed on the fore-yard and fore-topsail-yard to keep a look-out. Soon after 11 p.m. on the 30th the course steered was south-west, and at 7.15 a.m. on the 31st the Scotia was off the Blackwater Bank, the lightship on which was seen distinctly, bearing north; this was fully twenty two hours after leaving Liverpool. At 9.30 a.m. the Scotia rounded Tuscar, and the wind coming more westerly and by north she made more way, and arrived at Queenstown at 7 p.m., where she cast anchor and took in the mails. Here the harbour was so crowded with vessels which had run in for shelter that the Scotia could not get under way till the tide turned and swung the vessels round, enabling her to get clear. Her anchor was swung up at 12.30 a.m. on the 1st of January, and she passed the Fastnet Rock at 7 a.m., a strong gale still blowing and right ahead. Strong westerly gales prevailed all the way till Tuesday, the 9th, when the wind moderated, having veered round by N. to N.E. On the following day (Wednesday, the 10th) it blew a heavy gale from the eastward, and the vessel proceeded under reefed foresail during the day and succeeding night. On Thursday, the 11th, at 11 a.m., the captain took soundings, and found twenty fathoms of water, with sandy bottom. At 11.45 a.m. passed Nantucket Island, and had moderate weather till 9 p.m., when the Scotia made the lightship at New York. At this point she was kept off. Captain Judkins not deeming it prudent to go into New York bay on account of ice, which was coming down in great masses, and which had cut down a large schooner in the bay. The harbour was safely made at daylight on the morning of the 12th, after a voyage of unusual length for the Scotia, and under such trying circumstances of weather, as nothing but the great strength and power and fine seagoing qualities of the vessel, aided by the skilful, prudent, and bold seamanship of Captain Judkins, could have enabled her to accomplish. Indeed, that experienced and able commander states that in no instance during the twenty-six years he has navigated the Atlantic in the Cunard Company's service has he encountered a more stormy passage than on his last voyage from Liverpool to New York, nor one demanding more vigilance or arduous exertion on the part of all engaged in navigating the ship.

ARMY SCHOOLS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE following remarks, which will be read with interest, are taken by us from a very able paper upon the subject in the current number (February) of *Bentley's British Army and Navy Review*:—

The pressure of public opinion on Parliament and the military authorities has already produced the most satisfactory amelioration in the condition of our soldiers—almost all the grievances of which they had, until lately, but too just reason to complain have been redressed. The degrading torture of the cat is now never had recourse to, except as punishment for the most serious crimes, and even in such cases the maximum of lashes had been reduced from 500, heretofore not unfrequently administered, to fifty, so that we may reasonably hope for its total abolition at no distant day. The meritorious soldiers too have had their pay increased, by means of good conduct allowances, attainable by all, to an amount beyond which it would perhaps be injudicious, having a due regard to the preservation of discipline to augment it.

The sanitary condition of their barracks has been greatly improved. Their sleeping-rooms are well ventilated, and their food is good and abundant—while such of them as happen to be married, are either provided, or are about to be so, with separate lodgings, which will relieve them from the indecency of the manner in which they were heretofore compelled to live, so that it may be truly said, that everything required to minister to the personal comfort or well-being of our troops, has been already, or is in process of being, secured for them.

Neither was the cultivation of the soldier's mind overlooked during the progress of these most desirable and admitted improvements in his means and method of living—an expensive (when estimated by the amount of information it professed to communicate) system of regimental education was devised for his intellectual improvement, Parliament willingly and liberally supplying the necessary funds; but its efficiency has been destroyed by radical defects in its organisation, and founding our opinion on the facts revealed in the second report of the Council of Military Education, we regret to say, that it appears for so far, and after a trial of now some years' duration, to have resulted in an undoubted and deplorable failure. Education is not and never can be made so acceptable to the British soldier, who rarely ambitious and still more rarely attains military rank, through his own personal merits and exertions, as it is to the French one, who on entering his service has the highest honours of his profession held out to him, as prizes surely to be won, by perseverance, good conduct and courage; and who accordingly labours assiduously, in his humble sphere, to profit by the instruction, which will render him capable of correctly performing the duties of the high military rank, should it be his good fortune to reach them. Yet in the French service, notwithstanding that much diligence and attention to their studies might reasonably be expected from the soldiers (who are taught that they carry "Le Baton de Marshal dans leurs Gibernes") on account of the ultimate benefits which they may probably derive from them—attendance on the regimental schools is made compulsory—while in ours, where no such stimulants to exertion exist, the soldier is left at perfect liberty to avail himself or not, as he pleases, of the education advantages which the country provides for him, and to this cause may mainly be attributed the failure of our regimental schools to accomplish the objects for which they were designed.

The very composition of our army should have taught those having control over its education the futility of making attempts to extend its benefits of learning, while leaving it optional with the class of men who, for the most part, fill its ranks to indulge in the idleness or intemperance which were the main causes of their enlistment, or voluntarily to undergo the slightest degree of mental exertion; the more irksome because never before enforced or practised by them.

It is unfortunately the fact, that the vast majority of our recruits volunteer for service, only when they find themselves unable to gain their bread by other pursuits, or are entrapped by the recruiting sergeant when in a state of intoxication. The expectation of leading an easy life, while enjoying good food, is the sole motive which induces the former to become soldiers, and the latter, quickly repenting the step they have taken, desert, if they can accomplish their evasion, or, failing in their attempts and being unable to buy themselves off, retire from the service, upon the termination of their first engagement. Now, it is evident that men actuated by such motives, or enrolled by such means, will have no taste for mental improvement, that those who can already read and write will rest satisfied with requirements which they consider sufficient for their purposes, while those who can do neither, seldom feel inclined to submit to the labour necessary for acquiring a knowledge of the simplest rudiments of learning, which might exercise some influence on their future prospects. The number of those who enter our army in the hope of obtaining promotion is extremely limited, and such persons, as a matter of course, have already received an education very far in advance of that afforded by the regimental system, which is in truth, as at present carried out, useless to all classes we have enumerated—to the illiterate and unwilling to learn or partially instructed, because they are not compelled to attend the schools—and to those desirous of enlarging the sphere of their knowledge, because the scope of the instruction which the regimental teachers impart, is far below that by which they have already profited.

THE SCOTCH AT HOME.—I have remarked that the Scotch, at home in their native land, neglect many little opportunities of making money. Examples of this occur to me at every turn. I happened to have a farthing, which I brought with me from London, and I leave it on my table. The servant lassie takes it up, and asks what it is. I say a farthing. She has never seen a farthing before, and looks upon the coin as a curiosity. You would imagine that farthings would be in every day use in canny Scotland; that Scotland was just the place for farthing transactions. But, no; you cannot even buy a farthing's worth of sweeties. The Scotch shopkeeper recognises nothing less than the bawbee. Another example of the indifference of homekeeping Scots to petty transactions: I break a fishing-rod, and walk into a saddler's shop for a hank of waxed thread. The saddler puts aside the work upon which he is engaged to prepare the thread. When he has finished it, and hands me the thread, I ask, How much? "Oh, nothing," he says, "it's not worth mentioning, you're quite welcome." Now, I am very certain that an English saddler, who is not canny, and who is not fond of his bawbees, would make some charge, if it were only a half-penny. I don't say that the Scot is indifferent to halfpence, but he has a strong feeling of pride, and loves to maintain his dignity. This honourable feeling animates even the very poor. I met a poor old man on the road one day, and asked him if he could accommodate me with a light for my cigar. He took out a flint and steel, with a bit of match-paper, and promptly complied with my request, and he did not beg for a "bit of bacca." There are beggars in Scotland as elsewhere, but they are professional beggars. You will never find a person who is in work, though he may be in need of many things, holding out his hand for alms.—*All the Year Round.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472158

THE OUTBREAK IN JAMAICA.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

Kingston, January 15.

THE Legislature has been summoned, and meets at Spanish Town on Wednesday for the despatch of business. It had been prorogued till the 30th instant, but it is convened at this earlier date in order to empower the Royal Commission to compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths. A short bill will be introduced with these objects, and the extraordinary session is not expected to last more than a day or two. Here, as at home, the appointment of the Commission has occasioned a lull in politics, and people are waiting for the evidence which is now being prepared on both sides of the question. It is difficult to convey any adequate notion of the conflicting and contradictory rumours and statements which meet one here. I have listened patiently to much that has been told me in proof of excesses of authority by British officers, and cruelties committed by subordinates during the rebellion or after it was stamped out; but while some of these stories are horrifying, and will, I believe, be given in evidence hereafter, it would be manifestly unjust to repeat them until they have been properly sifted and substantiated on oath. An expression used pretty frequently among a few of the whites and coloured people is that since the new Governor's arrival they have felt themselves "unmuzzled," and will now speak out. The arrest, among others, of Mr. G. W. Gordon in Kingston, of Mr. Levien in Montego Bay, and their conveyance to Morant Bay, seems, indeed, to have created the greatest alarm among all who were liable to suspicion, or who thought that they might be suspected, for using seditious language. It is possible that these persons may find representatives in the House of Assembly who on Wednesday will take the opportunity of discussing the policy of the Government. But the general feeling is that at this juncture and pending inquiry such a discussion would be time wasted.

It will be gathered from what I have just said that a partisan writer finds no difficulty here in procuring abundant materials either to justify or condemn the measures taken in suppressing the rebellion. To collect such evidence is an easy task, for it is volunteered on both sides with equal readiness; but you soon find that it cannot be tested satisfactorily except before a judicial or *quasi*-judicial tribunal; and from all appearances, taking into account the maxim *testimonia non numeranda, sed ponderanda*, even the Royal Commissioners will be puzzled to discover where the balance of evidence rests. This caution must not be lost sight of in reading any of the statements, on one side or the other, which may come home by the mail. Since my last letter the evidence taken before the court-martial on Mr. G. W. Gordon has been published in the colony. The reporters of two Kingston newspapers were present at the trial, and both were pledged not to publish the proceedings until they received authority to do so from the military authorities. In one instance this pledge was not kept, and the evidence was published by the reporter against the wishes of the gentlemen who were his employers at the time when the court-martial was held. After this publication the military authorities allowed the *Gleaner* to publish its report, which accordingly appears in that journal this morning. Substantially there is no great difference between the two reports; and, assuming that they contain the whole evidence against the prisoner, a foul wrong was done to him. The case against him, as there stated, could hardly be weaker. One witness (John Anderson) says:—"On a certain day George W. Gordon came to Stoney-gut, and told Paul Bogle to get volunteers and get 'the back lands;' if the lands were not got all buckras will die. George William Gordon called Paul Bogle's chapel Island Castle, and named M'Laren as secretary to himself. Paul Bogle got M'Laren to go to the mountains to look for hands to come to Morant Bay. I saw M'Laren with papers in his pocket and pencil behind his ear." In cross-examination by the prisoner, witness said this occurred on a Sunday in June or July of last year, that plenty more people were present, and that all of them heard what the prisoner said to Bogle. Another witness, James Gordon, had seen a letter in which the prisoner proposed the people should collect money and send it to him, in order that he might pay for a letter to go home to the Queen, or, "if the letter won't go, prisoner would go himself to see the Queen face to face." But, though witness said the letter was signed G. W. Gordon, it appeared that he did not know the prisoner's signature. A deposition made by a rebel who was wounded, and afterwards died, was handed in. This man (Thomas Johnson) in August, 1864, had "heard the rebels talk at the meeting-house about making war," and he said that the prisoner had attended meetings at the same place; but he did not depose that this seditious language was made use of by Gordon, or on the occasions when Gordon was present. In another written deposition by a wounded rebel there was good evidence against the Bogles, and deponent had heard Moses Bogle say that he had prisoner's handwriting, and that it was the prisoner who had put up the Bogles to this rebellion. Mrs. Gough, the postmistress of Morant Bay, knew Gordon's handwriting, and proved that he was in correspondence with several of the rebels. This seems to have been the substance of all the oral evidence adduced against the prisoner, except the fact that whereas he usually attended the meetings at the Morant Bay Court House, and had not missed one for some years he was absent from the meeting held on the day of the massacre. In his defence the prisoner said that his reason for not attending the vestry then was his ill-health, and he referred to two physicians who had recently prescribed for him. His address to the Court is thus given in the *Gleaner*:—

"Your Honours,—I have to state that I was not taken up, but gave myself up at Kingston when I heard there were some rumours about me. Feeling myself quite innocent, I called on the General, in company with Dr. Fiddes, and told his Excellency if I was required for anything concerning the disturbance here I was at his command. He told me he had no authority over me; and I was about taking leave of him, when his Excellency the Governor drove up with Dr. Bowerbank; and I was stating to his Excellency the same thing, when he told me he would come for me and take me on board the Wolverine. Dr. Bowerbank then escorted me to my lodgings, and to the wharf for a passage off. I have been entirely brought up with Europeans, and all my best friends are of that class at this moment. I have never had any other feelings but love and affection for them. I have myself imported European labourers, thinking they would be desirable for the improvement of the negroes. I have always been desirous to see Europeans introduced into the country as a blessing to it; and, instead of driving them out, I should like to see them more numerously located, and the extensive possession of land which I have would, I think, be sufficient guarantee for my wishing the safety of property. Therefore a rebellion would be the last thing I should wish to see. I have always recommended the people, who have frequently complained to me, patience and perseverance, and as a proof of that, I have always endeavoured to have their votes recorded, so as to obtain legitimate position, and solemnly before my Maker and this Court declare that I never knew from Paul Bogle or any other person of any insurrection of this kind. I knew nothing of it until I was informed by a policeman in Kingston. I then went to my friend Mr. Airey to inquire if he had heard anything of it. I never went to any of the parties to inquire about it in the least degree. I admit that circumstances are in appearance suspicious against me, but I cannot help that. Paul Bogle is certainly my friend, and by his profession it was certainly his duty to practise peace and goodwill. I was astonished when I heard that he was at the head of this rebellion. I regret it, but that I could not control. M'Laren I have lately known, chiefly since last meeting. My reason for not attending the last vestry was solely from ill health. I had a severe cough, which shook my whole frame. Dr. Major called on me at the end of September, and regretted my inability to attend the meeting of the vestry. I then saw Dr. Fiddes. I also refer you to my friend, Mr. Airey, that I told him my knees were so weak I would not be able to attend the vestry, and he said I was better away. The late Custos and myself were old and familiar friends, and, although we have had political differences, fought upon their merits, I should never have wished or done him any personal harm. The proof is this, that at the last election there was a slight disturbance, and I went to the Baron, and asked that he would allow things to go on quietly, although we were not on speaking terms, and I advised the people to go on quietly towards him, and generally. The evidence of the two men, Anderson and Gordon, is not correct. Gordon's seems to be on hearsay, and Anderson's is not correct. I solemnly declare I have only been at the Stoney-gut Chapel once; it was on a Sabbath evening, where we could not allow anything else but religious conversation, so he must have supposed that I said so. The statement of the man at York seems to be a general statement. I do not know him. I deny what he attributes to me. In the depositions from Vere, the words attributed to me relative to Hayti are incorrect. I solemnly declare I never thought of Hayti when I was in Vere; and those words, if spoken at all, were spoken in another parish, and I emphatically declare I never made any allusions to the Governor, or said that he was a bad man on that occasion. I was in a most chastened spirit on that occasion. I deny the statement made by Mr. Chevannes—that I said the people would take revenge. Revenge is not in my heart. With reference to the parties, Paul Bogle and Chisholm, in writing them letters, I have been in correspondence with them for some time, in general business, sometimes political matters. I have no correspondence that I would not like to be seen by this Court and by the world. I hope it will be the pleasure of the Court to take further necessary information, and as no charge has been made against me for any rebellion here, I had expected that for any crime or misdemeanour charged to me I should have been tried in Kingston, as I was not taken up on any rebellious acts, or in any district under martial law."

Of course, if the evidence against Gordon were no more than that just summarised, there could be little difference of opinion, that however indifferent his private character, and whatever might have been the pernicious influence generally exercised by him over an excitable race like the negroes, there was no evidence upon which even a drumhead court-martial ought to have convicted him of high treason. But I must repeat here the caution contained in my last letter, that the reported evidence may be found wholly incomplete for want of the documentary proof, which formed the strongest part of the case for the prosecution. The statement on the one side is that these documents were handed to the President, were passed from member to member of the Court, and lastly to the prisoner, being read in silence by all, so that the reporters had no opportunity of giving even the substance. This is the statement in the *Gleaner*, while, on the other side, it is alleged that the first published report contains the substance of every document used, and is therefore, as far as it goes, an accurate and complete record of the whole evidence. This is one of the many points in the questions at issue here on which the public at home, like newspaper correspondents here, must, in fairness suspend their judgment until the official proceedings are produced before the Commission.

Meanwhile, the island remains perfectly tranquil. Two or three incendiary fires have occurred in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town and elsewhere, but they are not shown to have had any connexion with the late disturbances. The negroes in the interior are quiet, but exult openly in what they regard as the disgrace of Mr. Eyre. "Missis Queen send Governor home to hang him" is a common saying among them. After the outbreak in St. Thomas-in-the-East, the black population throughout the island became much subdued in language and manner; and, as one symptom of this, their revival meetings and religious gatherings to a great extent ceased. At Christmas it was noticed that they returned to work after a much shorter holiday than they usually take, but the news brought out by the last mail restored their confidence and gave them their former high spirits. You hear now at nightfall the monotonous drumming by which they amuse themselves, without always amusing their white neighbours—an irritating, ceaseless tum-tum, compared with which, in its effect upon the nerves, the bagpipe or hurdy-gurdy is sweet music.

"Fuimus" is the motto of Kingston. It is a city of the past, and lives upon rich memories of trade with the Spanish Main now hopelessly destroyed, and of sugar and rum, of coffee and pimento, once produced and exported in plenty, but now represented by a beggarly array of empty hogsheads. Its tumble-down condition may have been exaggerated, but one hardly takes a step that is not suggestive of poverty and of decay. Wharves are broken and unsightly, shops, &c., are abandoned, warehouses shut up, and the proprietors, in utter despair of new tenants, do not even put up the notice "To be Let." This common form implies that you have some possible remote prospect of receiving rent for your expenditure in brick and mortar. But the Kingston landlords know better than to be sanguine. Repairs are a serious thing here, and rather than incur the cost of repairing, houses are sometimes allowed to fall into ruin. The streets are laid out at right angles, and if the houses were of better appearance, the roads well kept, and the piazzas not quite so crumbling and shattered, this might be no mean city. At present, adversity seems to have marked it for its own. Two or three years back there was a fire in the heart of Kingston, and there the ruins stand or fall, as the case may be, no one thinking of rebuilding. Even the houses in the outskirts seem to bespeak commiseration for the shabby gentility that has known better days; and if you go beyond the outskirts you come upon waste ground and jungle, once well cultivated and fruitful, which tells a more piteous tale still. Of course Kingston has its merchants and thriving citizens, who keep their "pens," as Jamaica country houses are called, and maintain there that reputation for hospitality which the Jamaica planters in the interior always enjoyed, and still, in proportion to their means, maintain. But it is not cheering to walk through the streets and see the universal marks of decadence which force themselves upon the least observant visitor. Of course, Kingston remembers with regret the good old times, thinks it has been ill-treated, along with the rest of the island, by the Imperial Legislature, hopes for the best from the present inquiry, but rather fears that things won't mend, and that from bad will come worse. A stranger's impression, on the contrary, is that things could not be worse. One subject of complaint is that Kingston is not the seat of Government, and that the public buildings, the officials, and the Governor, and his little Court, are located at the sleepiest of sleepy places—Spanish Town, otherwise St. Jago de la Vega. It is as though the capital of Great Britain were not London, but Brentford. Something like this the Kingstonians say; but, taking them altogether, they are not a desponding people, and with such advantages of position as the town enjoys—a harbour in which the whole English navy could ride at ease, and behind it an island unsurpassed for excellence of climate, fertility of soil, and variety of products—one is loth to believe that Kingston will always remain as Kingston is. An Englishman of ordinary sanguine temperament finds it especially difficult to believe, as some people here declare, that his country-people must one day abandon this lovely island in sheer despair of ever again paying they way. He remembers how great a source of wealth it once was; he knows that its natural resources are boundless as ever; he feels that if people of English blood abandon Jamaica it would be given over to the wildest anarchy; and he is not inclined to acquiesce quietly in the colonial philosophy which says, "Our glory is departed," and does nothing to win back the prosperity and the glory. At every turn there are echoes of England. The negro, it is true, does not do justice to the English tongue, but he speaks no other, and does his best in speaking that. English planters cultivate, or don't cultivate, the estates. English merchants and shopkeepers carry on trade in the towns. There is greater lethargy and less enterprise among the white people than you find in England, but that is due to climate. Then there is more than English geniality and hospitality, to which no stranger can be insensible; and, along with this, an attachment to English manners and customs, and a love and longing for the dear old country, always spoken of by colonists as "home," which are really touching. One is pleased to find that the more intelligent among the coloured people enter thoroughly into this feeling, and claim, as they have a right to claim, their share in the traditions and the privileges of British citizenship. Some send their children to England to be educated. All among the class I have mentioned acknowledge the benefits which the colony enjoys—though lately these benefits have been fewer than could be wished—by being connected with the mother country. But for the hateful difference of colour, Jamaica would be a thoroughly English colony; yet other West India islands less blessed than Jamaica prospered in spite of this difference. It is impossible for an Englishman to despair of an island in which, as I write, the Guards' waltz is being extracted by vigorous thumping from a piano in the opposite house, while a group of black children in a yard close by have just sung, "Lo, He comes, in clouds descending," and now and then I hear distant snatches of a sturdy chorus proposing three cheers for "the Red, White, and Blue!"

I do not pretend to have fathomed the negro's character; to do so requires close study and wide observation, for he seems to have a complex character, with many good qualities, crossed by much that requires humouring, management, and firm control. On the surface of things, however, Quashie appears to be a likeable fellow, good-tempered, sociable, joyous, easily pleased, easily—ah, too easily—wrought upon and led; excitable, and in that state liable to sudden and almost unaccountable excesses of rage; fonder of basking in the shade than of working in the sun, and as political economists agree, contented with too little, having few wants, and these easily supplied, and seldom caring to raise his condition. I wish he would be more careful of his womankind, and less careful of his own ease. It is nearly always the women who bring down the heavy loads to market. Sir Quashie rides his pony or mule in dignity and ease, while the hewer of wood and drawer of water whom he has taken to wife trudges patiently by his side, generally poising on her head a big basket of yams, bananas, or green oranges. How well she poises it, too, and with what a Royal air she walks. Her lithe, shapely figure and well-set head, the light, clean dress and gay turban, the basket full of tropical fruit—perhaps gold-coloured, perhaps flaming red—and the good-humoured black face, which returns your nod, and shows the reddest (also the thickest) of lips and the whitest of teeth, make a study of form and colour which would delight an Academician. But then, this always graceful, seldom pretty, black Venus, who toils so hard for six days in the week, is actually fond of wearing finery on the seventh! I believe she shares the reproach with a good many of those in Europe and elsewhere who think themselves her betters. She is a daughter of Eve, and on Sundays at all events likes to be well dressed, according to her notion of good dressing. Let me assure all who may be inclined to think poorly of her in this respect that the black woman seems to possess an instinct for dressing well, that she evidently has an eye for colour, and is gifted with a taste very far beyond that of her class in England. Her turban is gay, as I have said; but its bright colours contrast well with the dusky face and gleaming teeth below. Her dress is a cool, clean, print, always light, hardly ever gaudy. In the early days of emancipation, I am told that the negress bought dresses of flaming colours, but for these there is now no market in Jamaica—a proof that, in matters of taste, the negress is, at all events, an improvable being. For this reason, a lady assures me, the black girls make excellent ladies' maids. They are never tired of brushing and dressing hair, and are never happier than in decking out their mistress in her best, and in showing their taste by the choice of her dress and the jewellery which is to help her charms.

That the blacks are not very considerate towards their women seems to be too true. In the market groups here this is very apparent, and on the wharves the same scene is enacted. The coaling of the steamboats is done principally by women. Some weeks ago a sketch of this very lively scene appeared in the *Illustrated News*, and was accurate so far as it represented the women carriers, but not at all accurate in depicting them as half-naked. Captain Cooper, R.N., the manager of the Royal Mail Steamboat Company here, showed this sketch to some of the women employed, and they were highly indignant. "Him make great mistake," one of them said; "let 'em come end see us on Sundays." And no doubt on Sundays these women, coarsely dressed as they are when at work, and necessarily dirty while doing this dirty work, come out resplendent. They are well able to do so, for they earn excellent wages. The Royal Mail steamer Tamar was coaled here the other day, and 260 tons were put on board. I have obtained the statistics, which are curious enough. Forty-seven people were employed as day-labourers, of whom thirteen were women; in three-quarters of a day they earned 1s. 6d. each, no difference being made in the payment to either sex. At task-work ninety-nine persons were employed, and of these eighty-four were women. The coal is carried on the head in baskets from the head upon the wharf to the steamer, and in this instance the price paid, which varies according to the distance traversed, was 3d. per dozen baskets. The largest number of baskets carried during the three-quarters of a day was 166; the next highest was 161, and in both instances the carriers were women. The average earnings of each person were about 1s. 9d. At night the pay is double. There was no difficulty in getting the requisite number of hands, but the work, of course, is not continuous.

On Saturday his Excellency Sir Henry Storks received the heads of the military department at Head-quarters House, in Kingston, and afterwards paid a visit to Admiral Sir James Hope on board the flagship. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Baring, and the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Roundell. His Excellency returned in the afternoon by train to Spanish Town. Mr. Eyre continues at Flamstead.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(From the Saturday Review, February 10.)

FIRST ARTICLE.

IT is not often that a Blue-book is published which contains so useful and interesting a mass of evidence as that which has been the result of the labours of the Capital Punishment Commission. The Commissioners, in their report, have chiefly dwelt on matters which may be said, comparatively speaking, to be matters of detail. In their reception of evidence they have not limited themselves as strictly, and it is this apparent latitude which makes their Blue-book even more valuable and important than their Report. They offer no suggestions on the great question of the legal definition of insanity, and the variance that certainly exists between insanity as the law defines it and as doctors use the term; nor do they feel competent to deal with the question of a Final Court of Appeal in criminal cases, or with the manner in which the Crown should exercise its prerogative of mercy. But, above all, they "forbear to enter into the abstract question" of the expediency of abolishing or maintaining capital punishment. Fortunately, the evidence given in the Blue-book enters into this abstract question, and enters into it very largely. And we must take leave altogether to demur to the propriety of terming such a question an abstract one. It surely is a practical question enough in all conscience. Besides its theoretical or philosophical or theological aspect, it depends as much as anything else on induction and observation, and no question can be called abstract which lies at the very root of the administration of English criminal justice. Moreover, with this question their letters patent expressly direct them to deal. They are to inquire into the provisions and operation of the laws now in force under and by virtue of which the punishment of death may be inflicted upon persons convicted of certain crimes. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the Commissioners as a body have not formularized an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care. A minority of their body have not been so silent. A protest is appended to the report, signed by four members, which decidedly recommends the abolition of capital punishment. Lest undue weight should attach to this manifestation, it is as well briefly to state who those four members are. The first is Dr. Lushington; but for the last thirty years this eminent lawyer has been a consistent opponent of capital punishment, and we notice his name among the subscribers to the Society for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death. Dr. Lushington, therefore, entered the Commission with a preconceived view, and his judgment cannot be regarded as having been formed strictly upon the evidence taken before it. The other three protestors are Mr. Bright, Mr. Neate, and Mr. Ewart. On turning to the papers of the Abolition Society we find that all these three gentlemen are actually members of the committee. They have emerged from the Commission with the same opinion as they had when they entered it, and that is all that can be said in favour of their protest. We are, therefore, driven back upon the Blue-book itself, if we wish to discover the real weight and bearing of the evidence both for and against capital punishment; and are obliged to form for ourselves that reasonable judgment as to its balance and effect which the Commissioners, in the discharge of their duty, might have been expected to provide for us.

Among the witnesses examined, the advocates of abolition were fully and sufficiently represented. We are glad to see that this fact, at all events, is admitted with perfect frankness by the society itself in its annual report. In reviewing the list of those who, in their evidence, adopted the society's view, we cannot but be struck with its weakness. Not a single English judge, except Mr. Justice Shee, who is by no means an extreme abolitionist, could be found to sanction the theory that the abolition of the capital penalty would be otherwise than prejudicial to society. One or two detached philanthropists, an occasional governor or chaplain of a gaol, two or three successful lawyers, an ex-sheriff, and some professed partisans make up the array. On the other side are Lord Cranworth, Lord Wensleydale, Barons Bramwell and Martin, Justices Willes, Keating, Byles, Mellor, Blackburn, all the Scotch judges, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, Chief Justice Lefroy, Barons Fitzgerald and Deasy, Justices Hayes and Hughes, and we believe other judges still more exalted. In station, whose opinions, though not pronounced on the present occasion, have been pronounced officially before; the Governor of Portland, the Ordinary of Newgate, Colonel Henderson, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Inspectors Tanner and Kettle, and, last of all, the tender-hearted Sir George Grey. And, in striking the balance, we must remember that the abolitionists enjoyed the advantage of possessing an active missionary organisation. It is to be presumed that they have taken good care to bring before the Commission every single distinguished man who embraces their view. No English judge or statesman who knows anything about the subject, and who is in favour of abolition, is likely to have been allowed to hide his light under a bushel. Those accordingly who have come forward to urge a change must be taken to be exceptional instances of learned or eminent men dissenting from the rest of their companions. In every case each one of them is overweighted by testimony from men in his own line who have had the some opportunities as himself of judging, and who have arrived at precisely an opposite conviction.

The foremost of the abolitionists is doubtless Sir Fitzroy Kelly, whose remarks must be taken subject to the criticism that he is a subscriber to the Abolition Society. Sir Fitzroy Kelly enjoys the privilege of being frequently put in the front of the battle by Social Science Congresses and Law Amendment Societies and Malt-tax Leagues and other knots of well-meaning busybodies. With the utmost respect for his abilities, it is only proper to add that his views on matters of Law Reform are not universally acknowledged by the profession to which he belongs, and of which he is an ornament. He is not, properly speaking, a great criminal lawyer, though he may be admitted, in the course of a long and brilliant career, to have been frequently brought into contact or collision with the administration of criminal justice. His arguments against the punishment of death may be briefly epitomised. In the first place, he thinks that capital punishment is from time to time the cause of innocent men being put to death. In the second place, he holds that it has no substantial effect in deterring from the commission of crime. If Sir Fitzroy could succeed in establishing these two positions, his inference would certainly be very powerful, if not altogether irresistible; but we are bound to say that in our opinion he fails signally to establish either of them. In support of the first, he falls back upon the indisputable *a priori* theory, that, human justice being fallible, accidents and mistakes may occur. This, of course, nobody denies; but, after all, the admission is worth very little. What we want to learn is, whether, as a fact, innocent men ever are executed, not whether they might conceivably suffer if judge and jury went altogether wrong. And upon the question of fact and practice Sir Fitzroy is exceedingly weak. He quotes the assertion of Mr. Phillips, that between 1802 and 1840 seven innocent people were put to death; and he lays stress in particular on the case of Chalker, who was hanged in 1836 for the murder of a game-keeper, of which another man subsequently confessed himself to be guilty. Since that date, Sir Fitzroy has not a single instance to adduce of an error in the administration of the law by which the innocent have been irreparably injured. Now the Prisoners' Counsel Act was passed in 1836, and came into operation after Chalker's execution. The effect of the Act is to revolutionise the system on which prisoners are defended, and to give them the opportunity of being heard by counsel. Sir Fitzroy's cases of injustice all, accordingly, occurred under an obsolete state of things. If in the last thirty years Sir Fitzroy cannot point to any case like Chalker's, the strong presumption is that such blunders do not and cannot happen now. As to the deterrent influence of capital punishment, Sir Fitzroy can scarcely be considered as anything better than a theorist. He knows but little of the lower classes, and has had nothing to bring him into close relations with convicts and with ruffians. And one question put to him on this head seems absolutely to have routed him, as, indeed, it floored successively almost every witness in favour of abolition to whom it was addressed. Supposing capital punishment to be abolished, and that a murderer condemned under the new system to perpetual imprisonment committed a fresh murder on his warder, while under confinement. Sir Fitzroy was asked what further could be done to him. His reply was, that you could do no more. He would erect safeguards for the protection of those who had the custody of *ci-devant* murderers; but what safeguard could possibly be devised, except an iron cage, he failed completely to explain. We shall see presently the evidence on this subject of those who have had to deal with ferocious convicts, and who refute Sir Fitzroy's humane ideas by the weight of their own experience. In the meanwhile it is instructive to observe that Sir Fitzroy, so far from establishing the two positions which are, by the hypothesis, necessary to his case, unwillingly, and in despite of himself, by his inability to grapple with the real kernel of the matter, has proved the case of those who differ from him.

Mr. Denman, Q.C., naturally deserves to follow Sir Fitzroy Kelly, for Mr. Justice Shee's letter, in which he briefly avows himself a believer in the reasons against capital punishment urged in Mittermaier's work, is scarcely an authority on either of the two points raised by Sir Fitzroy. And Mr. Denman's high personal character and position give him a claim to be heard with attention and respect. His objections are of a different stamp. He thinks that the institution of capital punishment occasionally prevents juries from convicting the guilty, and he adduces several instances that substantiate to a certain extent the assertion. It is true that his experience differs from the experience of others; but his experience is worth something. And he further believes that the interest attached to hanging creates a morbid inclination among the lower orders to commit murder. It is exceedingly possible that stupid or timid or unconscientious jurymen may be guilty of the leniency which Mr. Denman, perhaps too sweepingly, attributes to them; but we do not feel that this is much of an argument against hanging, though it may be a reason for altering the law about the jury panel. On the contrary, it may be regarded as an admission that, to the minds of the class from which common jurymen are drawn, hanging does seem a far more awful penalty than imprisonment for life; and it a little detracts from Mr. Denman's second assertion, that hanging excites weak people to imitate the offence for which that penalty is inflicted. For every morbid man who is fascinated by the sight of a gallows into a desire to deserve the gallows, there are probably hundreds of sane persons who are fascinated exactly in an opposite direction. But the chief use we mean to make of Mr. Denman is to call him as a witness to disprove Sir Fitzroy's unsubstantiated assertion that innocent men are executed from time to time. In one respect, Mr. Denman speaks as a witness of experience and observation. For some years he made a point of attending and taking notes at every trial for murder that took place on the Home Circuit, and he has continued this practice, whenever he has been able to do so, throughout twenty years. This being so, one of his answers in reply to a question by Mr. Waddington is really significant:—

Mr. Waddington: Have you ever known a person convicted of murder whom you thought innocent?

Mr. Denman: Never.

Sir Fitzroy's conclusion is, therefore, repudiated by one of his principal supporters, as we shall see hereafter that it is totally disproved by all who are familiar with the subject. And we cannot think, provided innocent victims do not suffer, that Englishmen will be induced to alter the present state of the law because under it guilty people may escape. Sir Fitzroy and Mr. Denman may, therefore be left, metaphorically speaking, to cut each other's throats. The one is alarmed because, with capital punishment, innocent men are hung. Innocent men never are hung, says Mr. Denman, but, unhappily, some people are not hung that should be. When the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment have settled among themselves which horse they mean to ride, they will have more chance of convincing impartial bystanders. But they should make up their minds upon the point, and not come before the public with two lines of argument that are simply destructive of each other. Mr. Denman goes on to observe, with incomparable gravity, "that he has never seen any case in which it has been brought to his mind, by evidence or observation, that a man who intends to commit, or is on the brink of committing, murder appears to have been prevented from committing the murder by the thought of capital punishment." If would-be murderers were in the habit of communicating largely with Mr Denman as to the pros and cons in favour of or against their projected misdeeds, and entering into discussion as to the balance of motives that, on the whole, decided them to abstain from poisoning or stabbing their fellow-creatures, Mr. Denman's observations would merit attention. As it is, we may be pardoned for passing it lightly by. The effect on would-be murderers can only be vaguely guessed at by the effect upon murderers themselves, and on the general public. Every one who has ever witnessed a capital trial cannot but be struck with the intense emotion displayed on the occasion by all in court. "I am not sure," observes Mr. Baron Martin, "that I ever in my life heard a more solemn proceeding than when the late Mr. Sidney Gurney used to call upon people convicted of murder. There is no other sentence pronounced that has at all the same effect upon the bystanders as the sentence of death." Condemned murderers are often impassive, but the efforts made by themselves and their friends to avert the fatal sentence cannot be mistaken. And, if men mind being hanged more than they mind being shut up in gaol, the irresistible conclusion is that being hanged is popularly looked upon as a more disagreeable punishment.

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Lawson, Attorney-General for Ireland, are the last of the legal quartet who are launched by the society at the heads of the Commission. Mr. Parry is a fair and intelligent witness, and his opinion, that juries hesitate often to convict because of the penalty that follows on conviction, is entitled to some weight. If the fact were not so, Mr. Parry and the Abolitionists would indeed have a stronger case. If juries did not dislike sending human beings to the gallows, it would prove that the gallows had lost its terror; and, whenever the time comes that the gallows ceases to frighten, the time for abolishing capital punishment will be near at hand. Mr. Parry certainly asserts that the horror of hanging which operates on juries does not operate on would-be murderers. But this is a gratuitous and absolutely groundless assumption. The probability is all the other way. And Mr. Parry himself puts forward on his side an argument that really tells most seriously against him. In his opinion, murderers do not, as a rule, come from among the criminal classes. When we come to the evidence of Inspector Tanner, we shall see that this is because the criminal classes, with all their recklessness, retain one fear—the fear of being hanged. But if so, murderers come from a better class, and it is precisely a better class than that of the ordinary criminal which may be expected to entertain the greatest horror of a degrading public death. Mr. Parry goes on to add that, as a fact, the calculation of the punishment does not enter into the mind of a murderer when he is committing the offence. Of course it does not enter into his mind as it ought to do, or else the murder would not be committed. But this is not enough. The question is, whether it is not more likely to affect him, when he does happen to think of it, than anything else of the kind? How does Mr. Parry know that the chances of hanging, when they do occur to the would-be murderer, do not weigh with him more than the chances of perpetual imprisonment? This is the real point, and this point seems to escape the learned serjeant. And there is one more word to be said about it. If the murderer does not think about the gallows when he is committing the crime, what becomes of the opposite theory that the uncertainty of conviction in capital cases both enters into the murderer's mind, and exercises an unhealthy influence upon it? As we have shown, Mr. Parry's arguments do not positively come to much. But they have this value, that just as Mr. Denman contradicts Sir Fitzroy Kelly, we have the pleasure of leaving Mr. Parry to contradict himself. Some of the best evidence on their side of the question has been contributed by Mr. Lawson, the Irish Attorney-General. His general view does not materially differ from those above described, except that it is perhaps more guardedly expressed. There are, however, two portions of his evidence worth recording. The one consists of a statement which materially refutes Sir Fitzroy Kelly; the other of a dilemma or difficulty which, like Sir Fitzroy, he seems to have been unable to surmount:—

Mr. Justice O'Hagan: Have you ever yourself known any cases in which, with reference to results, capital punishment has been wrongfully inflicted?

Mr. Lawson: No. I never have.

Mr. Justice O'Hagan: Supposing that a man sentenced to penal servitude for life in such a prison as you describe murders a warder, what would you do then?

Mr. Lawson: That is an extreme case. All I can say is, that I would not do anything; but would only take precautions that he should not commit such an offence.

Mr. Lawson is, doubtless, an able lawyer, but this last answer suggests an ignorance of the natural history of convicts, and of the details of life inside a large convict establishment, which to those who in this respect, like Colonel Henderson and Inspector Tanner, have the advantage of him, seems very funny.

Lord Hobart, Professor Leone Levi, Mr. Thomas Biggs, and Mr. Tallack, are all either officers and committee-men of the Abolition Society, or at any rate professed, and almost professional, abolitionists—if we may, without discourtesy, use a term that implies no reproach. Lord Hobart's objections to capital punishment are clearly put, but they are entirely theoretical; and his argument about its deterrent force, as compared with the deterrent force of other punishments, is based upon statistics at which any lawyer will smile. In the first place, would-be murderers are not perhaps as familiar with the proportion of committals to convictions, and of conviction to executions, as Lord Hobart; and in the second place, the theory of law that every man who takes the life of a human being is *prima facie* guilty of murder renders it necessary to indict many people for the graver offence who are very properly convicted of a minor one. Professor Levi falls into a similar fallacy, and by dint of statistics has actually brought himself to believe that the punishment of death is not sufficiently deterrent to keep people from crime. Being sent to the Portland Convict establishment appears to the excellent Professor far more fearful. If so, men and women are likely to be more afraid of committing arson than murder—a conclusion which nobody but a Professor, we think, is likely to arrive at. We turn next to the evidence of Lord S. G. Osborne, a nobleman whose philanthropic efforts have not been the less praiseworthy because they have often been misdirected. As he objects upon religious grounds to capital punishment, there is very little to be said. He thinks the Bible does not warrant it, and Christianity is against it. Any one who hold this cannot be an impartial witness on the subject of its general influence on society. If we wished to select from Lord S. G. Osborne's evidence a proof that his judgment is warped on matters of fact by his pre-conceived views, we need not go further than his observations on the trial, some few years ago, at Dorchester, of a violent young man named Preedy, who murdered a warder in prison, and whose violence in court was such that he was put in irons during the trial by order of the Judge. Lord S. G. Osborne, who is a humane and benevolent man, retained counsel to defend him. Preedy was found guilty, on the clearest evidence, after an eloquent and admirable speech by his learned counsel, whose chief argument, however, in the prisoner's favour was that he had been exceedingly kind to a tame sparrow in the gaol. Lord S. G. Osborne still believes the man was insane. This is a matter of opinion, but the impression, not merely of the jury, but, it is said, of every lawyer in court and of every bystander, was that Preedy was as sane as his own counsel, and that no murderer ever was more rightly hanged. Mr. Jessop, chaplain of Horsemonger gaol comes next. He too believes capital punishment to be religiously indefensible. We should like to ask him whether war is not quite as monstrous and as wicked upon theory. But Mr. Jessop adds, and we claim the benefit of his admission, that while he has been chaplain at Horsemonger Lane Gaol every single person executed has been, undoubtedly, in his opinion, guilty. Then there is the Rev. Mr. Osborn, chaplain at Bath. He thinks that the right of taking away life belongs only to God, and that, being fallible human creatures, we should so punish as to have the power of reparation. But he, too, has no instance to adduce where the innocent have been hanged. We have then Mr. Cartwright, governor of the Gloucester County Prison, who has, however, been only three years a governor, and who entered on his post with a preconceived dislike of capital punishment. His views are generally shared by Colonel Stace, who resigned the governorship of Oxford gaol "somewhat sooner than he otherwise would have done," to avoid being present at an execution. Colonel Stace is frank enough to feel and admit the difficulty there would be in managing a set of desperate convicts if capital punishment were abolished, and he thinks that officers of justice would naturally consider their lives less secure under such a *régime*. With the exception of the two secretaries of the Society, and of two foreign gentlemen who speak entirely of the condition of things in Belgium and in France, the above constitutes the most important part of the oral testimony in favour of abolition. It is certainly not a very strong case. On another occasion we shall turn to the opposite side of the picture, and briefly call attention to the facts and observations laid before the Commissioners in support of the present system of capital punishment. What the abolitionists have to say ought, no doubt, to be dispassionately weighed; but we believe that every one who reads the Blue-book carefully will concur with us in thinking that the balance of testimony on the side of the maintenance of capital punishment is so remarkable as be almost overwhelming.

THE MIDDY IN THE BALL-ROOM.—It was a long time since I had seen a veritable midshipman, a creature of four feet three, with a nice soft blue eye, and a mouth of gentle meaning curved into a command shape, and made stern by singing out "Bow there, fenders." There is something very picturesque in that blending of early boyhood with the officer. The little fellow who would be the companion of his younger sisters, sitting up tiller in hand, and shouting out "Give way, men," with a voice vibrating with power. I speak only here of the small-craft middy, the aspiring urchin who wants to waltz with the largest partner in the room, and affects to take more rum in his grog than the lieutenant; for there are other midshipmen so very near to the wardroom in size, gait, and demeanour, that you only know they are not of it by some stripe the less on a sleeve or a cuff. The small middy, however, is a great type. I have one in my eye that amused me and interested me much; we called him Cupid, from his incessant pursuit of the sex in ball-room and picnics; he was the rival of the most pretentious men in the room, and not always the unsuccessful one. He was a fine little fellow, who brought the hardihood of a "cutting-out" to a tour of the polka, and went at the Lancers as if he were boarding a Frenchman. The dash and daring had its effect, for pretty girls liked to dance with him; and in the triumphant air with which he would walk off with the *belle* of the room, you say the germ of that audacity that would one day grace a gazette. *Bonne chance, Cupidon!* I hope you have as many happy days and nights before you as I have lately seen you enjoying so heartily.—*Cornelius O'Dowd in Blackwood.*

VALUE OF LAND IN GRACECHURCH-STREET.—A large plot of vacant land in this important thoroughfare was on Wednesday offered to compensation by Messrs. Fox and Bousfield, and attracted so large an audience to Garraway's, that the sale had to be adjourned to the London Tavern. The estate comprised the site of the Spread Eage Hotel, one of the celebrated old coaching-houses of the city, of which no trace now remains; and contains an area of 12,600 feet of vacant land—5600 feet of which are leasehold, for a long term, and the remainder freehold. The first bidding was £50,000, and after some pertinent observations from the auctioneer, and a protracted competition, the property was knocked down at £95,000.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—The clue to Elizabeth's motives is one of those historical problems that admits of more than one solution. I remember being present on an occasion when the instinct of a little workhouse girl guided her into the probable path for this discovery. It was at an examination of a certain industrial school of workhouse children, who, in a most surprising manner, answer questions that would infallibly have plucked many undergraduates and civil service candidates. One of the examiners on this occasion was a member of Parliament, who had a good opportunity of airing his historical knowledge before the ladies and gentlemen who were present; and he at length asked the question, "What motives induced Queen Elizabeth to proceed to extreme measures against Mary Queen of Scots?" "Because she was jealous of her," at once answered a bright-looking girl of fourteen, dressed in demure workhouse garb. The M.P. was scarcely satisfied with the answer; but, instead of resting content with it, he heedlessly asked, "And why was she jealous of her?" "Because Mary Queen of Scots was more beautiful, and had more lovers!" was the prompt reply of Miss Workhouse. It is needless to say that the M.P. asked no more questions concerning Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots.—*Cuthbert Bede in the "Leisure Hour."*

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472159

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—April 23.

Cawarra (s.), 439 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 21st instant. Passengers—Captain R. Towns, Messrs. A. H. Skinner, Alpin, and 13 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—April 23.

Victor, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 24.

Chance, Caroline, for S. S. Islands; Restless, for Wide Bay; Salamander, for Gladstone; Murray, for Greymouth; Wonder, for Cleveland Bay; Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 23.

Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 117 bales hay, 21 hides, 1 cask tallow, 1 bag seed, 15 bags oysters, 3 horses, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—April 23.

Cawarra (s.), from Brisbane: 13 pieces timber, C. Lang; 1 buggy, R. Towns; 2 bales bacon, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Aniteum.—By the Caroline, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Florence Irving (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

The Cawarra (s.) left Brisbane on the 21st instant at 1.30 p.m., crossed the bar at 3 p.m., passed Point Lookout at 5.30 p.m., Smoky Cape at 4 p.m. on the 22nd, Seal Rocks at 9 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 7 a.m. on the 23rd. Experienced moderate S. and S.E. winds to Smoky Cape, thence light N.E. breezes.

The P. and O. Company's Steamers.—The *Bombay Examiner* says:—It appears to be positively arranged that, after the 1st April next, the P. and O. Company's trunk line, instead of running between Calcutta and Suez, will run from Hongkong to Suez, as the Messageries Imperiales line now does, and that the P. and O. Company will run a line of steamers between Calcutta and Bombay, which will convey the passengers to and from Calcutta to Galle, and the China freight between Galle and Bombay. In connection with this important change, it is reported that the P. and O. Company have determined on making Hongkong their chief station in the East, and Bombay the second, and Calcutta only the third. The superior dock accommodation at the first-named port seems to be the primary reason of this change. The French company of the Messageries Imperiales have long since perceived the advantage attending the dock accommodation at Hongkong. They dock their large ships every trip—that is to say, after being docked and painted the ship goes to Suez and back, when she is docked again and painted. The result is that the bottom being always as smooth as glass, the progress of the vessel is not retarded by slime and barnacles, and thus a large sum is saved in the item of coal. Besides the machinery, &c., is put into perfect order before the commencement of each voyage—an operation which cannot be performed unless the ship be docked. Now the dock accommodation in India is so restricted, especially in Calcutta, that the P. and O. Company has to go on the happy-go-lucky principle, and to dock their large ships whenever they have a chance. One of their ships becomes foul in the bottom, and the machinery out of order—the dock is occupied, the service must be performed, and the poor craft is driven to sea, where she leathers at it, and becomes worse and worse. The company's commanders and officers and engineers are well paid, and are most competent and zealous servants. So long as their craft will float, they will go to sea if they are so ordered. There is no mercy shown to the poor boats, many of which are driven far beyond the speed they were constructed to be run at. For instance, the China, the Orissa, the Behar, the Ottawa, the Columbian, and several others were bought ready built by the company, and were originally constructed for auxiliaries. The company run them as mail boats, and trust to their officers and engineers to drive them. Labouring under the docking disadvantages we have described, the system is carried too far, and it is proverbial that the boat selected in Bombay to convey the China mails from Galle to Hongkong is the craft whose bottom is the foulest of the fleets, in order that she may be docked there.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

April 21.—Westward Ho, barque, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.—Harriet Armitage, barque, Stevens, for Wellington, with 300 tons coal.

April 21.—Anglo Saxon, American barque, Homan, for San Francisco, with 930 tons coal, and 25 passengers.

April 21.—Sarah Ann, barque, Croucher, for Melbourne, with 667 tons coal.

April 21.—Anne Melhuish, barque, Williams, for Auckland, with 550 tons coal.

April 21.—Jeannie Dove, schooner, Rowe, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal.

April 21.—Fanny, schooner, Downing, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

April 21.—Bosphorus, barque, Wills, for Melbourne, with 480 tons coal.

April 23.—Lady Emma, brig, M'Eachern, for Launceston, with 170 tons coal.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 23.—9 a.m.

Grafton	...	S.W. Dull. Bar. 30·40. Ther. 70·
Tenterfield	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Armidale	...	E. Fine. Bar. 26·997. Ther. 65·0.
Tamworth	...	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi	...	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	...	S.E. Like rain.
Newcastle	...	Calm. Fine. Bar. 30·280. Ther. 71·5.
South Head	...	W. Dull, foggy.
Wollongong	...	Calm. Dense, fog.
Goulburn	...	Calm. Fine, clear. Bar. 28·212. Ther. 63·8.
Braidwood	...	S.W. Foggy, fine.
Araluen	...	N.E. Cloudy, fine.
Cooma	...	S., light. Fine, hot.
Yass	...	N., light. Fine, clear.
Gundagai	...	N. Fine.
Tumut	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	...	N. Fine, frosty.
Albury	...	N.E. Fine, clear. Bar. 29·740. Ther. 66·0.
Wagga Wagga		Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	W. Fine, clear. Bar. 29·950. Ther. 67.
Hay	...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Bathurst	...	S. Fine. Bar. 28·050. Ther. 68·0.
Orange	...	Calm. Fine.
Forbes	...	Calm. Fine.
Young	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis	...	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	...	N.E. Fine.
Windsor	...	W.S.W. Fine.
Maitland	...	Calm. Foggy.
Penrith	...	Calm. Cloudy.
Melbourne	...	N.N.E., light. Fine. Bar. 30·266. Ther. 65·
Queenscliff	...	N., fresh. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 30·25. Ther. 61·
Cape Schanck		N.N.E. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 29·93. Ther. 60·
Cape Otway	...	W. Cloudy. Bar. 29·907. Ther. 61·
Portland	...	N., fresh. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 30·120. Ther. 65·
Guichen Bay	...	N. by E. Hot. Bar. 30·126. Ther. 66·
Adelaide	...	N., fresh. Fine. Bar. 29·955. Ther. 60·2.
		3 p.m.
Newcastle	...	N.E. Fine, and clear.
South Head	...	N.E. Fine, and clear.
Wollongong	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiama	...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn	...	Calm. Clear, fine.
Braidwood	...	S.W. Fine, warm.
Araluen	...	N.W. Like rain.
Cooma	...	Calm. Very fine, and hot.
Yass	...	Calm. Fine.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	...	N.W. Fine.
Albury	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Wagga Wagga		E. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	S.E. Fine.
Hay	...	Calm. Fine.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Fine.
Orange	...	S.E. Fine.
Forbes	...	S. Fine.
Young	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis	...	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	...	Calm. Fine.
Windsor	...	Calm. Fine.
Maitland	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Penrith	...	S.E. Fine, clear.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 23.	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Dull, cloudy, and foggy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 38″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

April 21st, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·997	63·5	60	N.	0·2	6	0	0	4·5
P.M. 3	·940	81·0	42	W.	0·3	8	2		
" 9	30·058	66·7	9·0	N.E.	0·0	0	1		4·0
Mean ...	29·998	73·7	64·0		0·2	5	1·0		4·3

Evaporation, 24 hours............ 0·109.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	82·6	Sun—maximum	121·6
	Minimum	64·2	Grass—minimum	59·0
	Mean	73·4		
	Range	18·4		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

April 23rd, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in Shade.	Minimum shade.	Rain.
Sydney ...	30·315	68·4	90	W.	00·4	0	80·2	66·0	0
South Head	30·481	67·9	97	Calm.	0	9	80·0	59·3	
Newcastle Flagstaff-hill	30·321	72·1	77	Calm.	0	1	75·4	63·8	0
Armidale ...	30·153	74·0		E.	1·00	1			
Grafton ...	30·302	69·7	85	S.W.	1·00	3	81·0	64·0	
Goulburn ..	30·372	61·5	85	Calm.			78·1	42·8	
Kiandra ...	23·726			N.W.	4·00	4		36·2	
Albury	30·253	65·9	66	N.E.	1·00	0		54·4	
Deniliquin	30·256	67·0	73	W.	1·00	0	85·1		0

Grafton and Kiandra barometer readings are corrected to 32° Faht., but not to mean sea level.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

Electric Telegraph Department.—Mr. Walker, the acting superintendent of telegraphs, passed through Goulburn yesterday, on his way to open new stations at Jerilderie and Moulamein. It is expected that the line from Adelaide to Wentworth will be ready for use in about six weeks, and from Moulamein to Wentworth in about three months from the present time.—*Goulburn Herald.*

DIARY.

1866. April		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
24	Tuesday	6 33	5 23	3 34	4 0

Moon.—New, 15d. 5h. 8m. p.m.; Full, 30d. 7h. 28m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

The people—all attired for the sun—enjoyed yesterday what would in England be called a Queen's Day, if devoted to a royal appearance. The vast multitude that gathered in the neighbourhood of the Statue surpassed anything heretofore seen in this metropolis under the most favourable skies and at the most auspicious celebrations. It is not too much to say that there were thousands and tens of thousands of people present.

The address of his Excellency dwelt with discrimination and taste upon the rank, character, duties, and conduct of the deceased Prince—great in his goodness. We need not point out those passages which will at once present themselves to the reader, that set forth the grandeur of his achievements as well as the benevolence of his heart. That which will ever constitute the chief charm of his character was that, with high intelligence, capacity for government, and possessed of all that life could give—he employed the opportunities of his station, and the powers of his mind, in ameliorating the social condition of the people. He did not disdain, but he embraced—as of first moment to the happiness and strength of the Empire—the removal of those many evils which laws overlook or neglect, or which are incapable of controlling, and which, until his time, were regarded by many of the more fortunate as the inevitable and perpetual doom of the poor. He did all that other princes have done, and that other princes might worthily do for science, for art, or for literature. These things are rather recalled to the memory by some incident that refreshes it than constitute the object of thought whenever the name of Albert is pronounced. It is not from those more attractive departments where genius and taste find their sphere that was reflected upon his reputation its chief and abiding charm; but it is that his deeds offer an example of practical goodness which sends a ray of light into every dungeon, into every hovel, to every comfortless home, on the spirit of every sufferer, and athwart the path of every outcast. His methodical, unceasing, and national philanthropy seems to say that if those who possess the opportunity to imitate his illustrious career would have it ever before them they would reduce human sorrow to its minimum, and realise that millennium which has so long eluded the hopes of men.

The work of all parties concerned in raising the statue is now over; it is built, enclosed, dedicated, and is the property of the people whose homage it expresses. The persons who took charge of the undertaking which has now been realised will cease to have any special connection with it, or control over it. They return into the mass from which they have emerged for the moment, to be the hand and the voice of society; and in a few short years they will have passed away as two—Mr. Charles Kemp and Mr. Justice Wise, among the kindest and the best—have already done. But we may hope that all who have any influence over the infant mind will preserve the traditions of character which the monument is intended to celebrate, that every child who witnessed the uncovering of the statue will hold himself its constituted guardian—will consider he is under a kind of vow to protect the memorial of one whose character has been presented by his fathers as the object of inquiry and imitation. We would not repeat the imprecations which in pagan times were hurled against all who should interfere with sacred monuments, and who were devoted, by an indignant anticipation, to the infernal gods; but we should hope that public virtue will be sufficiently strong to mark with its highest and perpetual abhorrence any who would injure this magnificent offering of public reverence, this fine specimen of artistic skill, this noble representation of a man who deserved to be respected for his rank, to be admired for his intellect, but to be a perpetual delight and example as "Albert the Good."

No man strongly sympathising with humanity can look upon a vast crowd of people gathered for some good purpose but with solemn interest. Few who have been the witness of such scenes far off but have the consciousness that many of those who were joint spectators and actors with themselves at remote times, have passed that bourne whence no traveller returns. There is a recollection that becomes prophetic, and the experience of the past guides the imagination in painting the future. But there is a less sombre consideration. Here were multitudes of people in a country only recently inhabited, met to celebrate the highest example of human virtue afforded to modern times in one of its most striking phases, and recognising in their united homage the grand principles which were the inspiration of that example.

If we consider the erection of the statue as an ornament to the city, it is not to be regarded as waste. Part of public and private wealth may well be so appropriated. It is certain that no such work could have been accomplished but from a perception in the minds of multitudes of the people that there is such a thing as high moral worth, and that the respect paid to that worth is a contribution to the elements of our future greatness and prosperity. It is precisely those characteristics that have so far commanded the popular esteem, that need to be most diligently developed where many influences tend to discourage their formation. It is said that the stamp of the Australian Colonies is that of intense selfishness; if so, it is especially necessary that we should teach by some great example an unselfish spirit. *Non sibi vixit.*

An interesting statistical summary has recently been prepared, showing the annual progress of the Savings' Bank of New South Wales from its commencement in 1832 to the close of the year 1865. During those thirty-four years, the colony has seen many vicissitudes, and the class that most patronises Savings' Banks has shared with others in the ups and downs of fortune. But looking at the continuous returns of the Savings' Bank, there is on the whole a very marked progress to be noted. There have been fluctuations at several well-marked epochs, but there has been, from first to last, a still more marked advance. The Bank opened in 1832 with 175 depositors, and money to the amount of £2981 2s. 8d. At the end of 1865, the number of depositors was 17,472, and the amount of their savings was £744,227 12s. 1d. For the first ten years of its establishment there was nothing but steady progression, the number of depositors increased every year, and the amount of the deposits increased also. It was in the year 1843 that the first declension occurred. The number of depositors fell then by about one-fifth, viz., from 5194 to 4165, and the deposits were reduced by nearly £50,000, or from £177,751 4s. 5d. to £136,508 2s. 5d. It took eight years to recover from the effect of this sudden declension, but in the year 1850 the number of depositors had reached and even surpassed the highest previous standard, and the amount of deposits had recovered again, with the exception of about seven thousand pounds. The next four years, which were the early years of the gold mania, showed a very rapid advance. The number of depositors was nearly doubled, and the amount of deposits was nearly quadrupled. The investors increased from £5556 to £9972, and the deposits from £170,641 15s. 3d. to £653,123 18s. 10d. Then, again, there was a partial declension. The number of depositors decreased, recovering again, however, the next year, and, with one slight oscillation in 1858, has continued increasing ever since. The amount of the deposits has shown more variation, for, after reaching the amount already mentioned in 1854, it was not till 1862 that it showed any further advance—the intermediate years showing several fluctuations. There was a still farther advance in 1863, when the amount of deposits reached the sum of £767,947 13s. 1d. During the two succeeding years there was a continuous decline, although the number of depositors showed an increase. The withdrawals have been probably due to the hard times the colony has been experiencing, and it is probable enough that a still further diminution may be looked for this year. The large amount, however, entrusted to the care of the bank shows how useful the institution is, how completely it meets a want of the community, and how it commands the confidence of the frugal classes. Three-quarters of a million sterling is entrusted to the care of the Government at an interest of 5 per cent. It is a sum of money that might make Mr. Eagar's mouth water, and he would gladly give the same interest to lay his hands on the whole of it, for he cannot borrow from English capitalists except on terms equal to 6 per cent. To invest in the Savings' Bank is more convenient to depositors than any other mode of disposing of their money that is open to them. For in the first place their money is at call, and within some slight limitations it bears interest during the whole period of deposit. To put the money in one of the ordinary banks has not this advantage, for interest is not professedly allowed on bank deposit receipts, for any broken period of a year. Just at the present time money is dear, and the banks are bidding high for the loan of it,—as much as six and three-quarters per cent. is being given for deposits, and those who are in a position to make their own arrangements can negotiate for the prompt return of their money on terms favourable to themselves. But the bulk of those who put their money into the Savings' Bank are not in position to negotiate for the loan of the small sums they have to put out, they seldom know how long the money will remain, or what additions to it, or subtractions from it may occur. They could get a higher interest by lending money on mortgage, but then the money would have to be lent for fixed periods, and a lawyer would have to be employed, except in mortgages under the Real Property Act, the operation of which, however, is still a mystery to the mass of the community. Government debentures can be bought and sold, and the accrued interest obtained, but just now debentures exhibit an unfavourable tendency to decline in price, they are not obtainable in sums of less than a hundred pounds, and to buy and sell them generally requires the services of a broker, and is now liable to a charge for stamps. Investments in the Savings' Bank are free from these inconveniences. There is no trouble or difficulty about it, no agency has to be employed, the bank is open several days in the week, small sums can be put in, and little additions or deductions can be made to suit the varying requirements of the depositor, and a fair interest is given on the average balance. These are precisely the conditions which suit those who are disposed to make small savings, but who may at any time have a sudden call on them. Some of the deposits in the Savings' Bank are, no doubt, of a steady and fixed character. They are trust moneys, or something of that nature. They are deposits left to accumulate at interest for a term of years, and during that term remain undisturbed. It is possible that a portion of the money placed in the Savings' Bank might be lent directly to the general Government if there were any simple and inexpensive plan of doing it. A local national debt with inscribed stock might absorb some of the trust moneys that are constantly seeking investment, but it would not supersede the Savings' Bank, unless that bank, with its present advantages, were practically made a branch of the Treasury department.

At present the management of the Savings' Bank does not form part of the general Civil Service, it is a self-supporting and separately managed institution, and, though under Government cognisance, is not directly under the control of any Minister. In order to pay its way the bank of course lends at a higher interest than it gives. It has at the present time a reserve fund of £85,275 available for any sudden demand by depositors. Some of the money is invested in debentures, some is invested in Queensland debentures, and some is put out on deposit with the banks; but the bulk of it is lent on mortgage, and as an interest of 7 per cent. is generally obtainable on good securities, there is a comfortable margin for the payment of expenses after allowing 5 per cent. to depositors. The expenses of management have never yet amounted to £4000, and the interest receivable last year was over £49,000. If the Government were to absorb the money that goes into the Savings' Bank it would diminish the facilities open to mortgagors unless the difference were made up by the importation of capital from abroad. The Government cannot borrow in the local market in any shape without inconveniencing other borrowers, and that is the principal reason why it is so desirable it should sell its debentures in England.

There have been nineteen different Savings' Banks in the colony, though two of them, viz., at Penrith and Cooma, have been closed. The youngest is that at Grafton, which has only been opened for two years, and in which the number of depositors increased from thirty-six to fifty-two, while the amount of their deposits fell from £763 to £233.

The average deposit per head during the last nine years has ranged from £42 11s. 10d. up to £56 18s. 8d. The general average is somewhat over £47. The highest average of those years was in 1857, and the lowest was in 1865. This last fact, taken in conjunction with the circumstance that the number of depositors is higher than it was ever before, and that there has been a continuous decline in the average deposit for the last three years, indicates that a great number of the depositors have had to draw upon their resources.

Supplementary to the Savings' Banks are to be noted the Penny Banks which have sprung into existence during the last few years, and which keep their accounts in the General Savings' Bank. Of these minor institutions there are twenty-one, of which sixteen are in Sydney and its suburbs. The gross amount of money lying at their credit was £6189 18s. 10d. The most flourishing of these institutions is that at the Pitt-street Congregational Schoolroom, the balance to the credit of which is £1216 7s. 8d., or nearly double the next on the list, which is at West Maitland.

Inauguration of the Prince Consort's Statue.—We have been requested to publish the subjoined letter, addressed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, in reference to the position of the Corporation stand erected at the top of King-street. This stand was originally erected almost in front of the statue, and the following letter was written after an inspection of the locality by his Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, on Friday evening last:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, April 21, 1866. Sir,—I am desirous of calling your attention to the stand erected in the open space at the junction of King and Macquarie streets, for accommodating a portion of the spectators expected to assemble to witness the uncovering of the Prince Albert Statue on Monday next. It is feared by the Government that great inconvenience to the public will be caused by these various structures. On an occasion like the present, when all classes of the people have been invited to participate, at least by their presence, in the proceedings, it seems very undesirable that any obstruction to the equal view of all should be made a matter of popular complaint. Probably 25,000 or 30,000 people will assemble on Monday, and so large a multitude would require the whole of the available space for standing room. His Excellency the Governor proposes to give up the stand prepared for himself and his suite, and to deliver his address from the foot of the statue; and it is suggested that the stand erected for the Municipal Council might either be removed to the circular enclosure in front of St. James's Church, or removed altogether—the Mayor and aldermen, in the latter case, being accommodated on the principal stand. It is considered that on occasions of this kind the convenience and comfort of the general body of the public are to be chiefly consulted, and the members of the Government feel satisfied that the Mayor and aldermen desire this equally with themselves. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Henry Parkes. The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney." In the course of an hour the Governor received a reply from the Town Hall courteously adopting the Colonial Secretary's suggestion, and the municipal stand, although erected, was at once removed back to the enclosure.

A Benevolent Idea.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Alderman J. G. Raphael, assisted by Mr. F. H. Dangar, signalised the inauguration of Prince Albert's statue by giving an excellent dinner to the aged female inmates of the Benevolent Asylum in Hyde Park. About one hundred and seventy of these poor people sat down to table between 2 and 3 o'clock, and all did ample justice to the excellent roast beef, plum pudding, and other good cheer thus thoughtfully provided for them. The chair was occupied by the worthy alderman abovementioned, who on this occasion, as on all others of a similar character, appeared to be altogether in his element whilst engaged in the manifestation of his hearty good will towards the poor and destitute. It is needless to state that the kindness which had induced Mr Raphael to think of them on such a day was very gratefully recognised,—indeed, it was from time to time expressed with a simple earnestness and homely cordiality which caused many a smile, and contributed not a little to the success of the whole affair. The women looked tidy, contented, and comfortable, their demeanour and general appearance being in the highest degree creditable to themselves and to the master under whose immediate charge they have been placed since their removal from the old Asylum in George-street. Amongst other gentlemen, the Colonial Secretary, the Minister for Public Works, Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. G. F. Wise were present. The Rev. Messrs. Sowerby, Allworth, and Thomas Smith were also in attendance, and successively addressed the company. Besides the usual loyal toasts, "The Memory of Prince Albert," was done honour to by those who will doubtless long remember the kindness which did not forget them at the inauguration of a statue which is worthy of the fame of that good and great man whom it commemorates.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named James Kelly, who resided in Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, yesterday attempted to cut his throat with a penknife. Information was given to the police, by whom he was taken to the Infirmary. The wounds not proving of a very serious character, were dressed, and the man was then taken to the Darlinghurst lock-up, and will be charged with the offence at the Water Police Court this morning.

The Prince of Wales Opera House.—The number of holiday makers assembled last evening in this favourite place of amusement was one of the largest ever seen within its walls, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. Il Trovatore and The Daughter of the Regiment were announced as the bill for the evening; but, owing to a severe cold, Mr. Squires was unable to sing, and La Sonnambula was substituted for it. Madame Escott sustained the part of Amina, and Mr. Beaumont that of Elvino excellently. Mr. Sutcliff, as the Count, was also successful; indeed all the principals were perfect, and elicited loud applause. The second opera was also a success, and merited the encomiums expressed by the audience.

The Victoria Theatre was well filled. The first piece was the Revolutionist's Wife, alias Delicate Ground, Mr. and Mrs. Heir were quite at home as Citizen Sang Froid and Pauline. After its termination Mrs. Heir delivered an appropriate and well-written address on the late Prince Consort. The National Anthem was then sung by the company, and the scene opening disclosed a facsimile of the Prince Consort Statue, which was yesterday inaugurated. The performance of the Lenton Troupe and the Dumb Man of Manchester formed the remainder of the evening's amusement.

The Infant Musician.—A complimentary farewell concert for the benefit of the Infant Australian Musician was given at the School of Arts, and attracted a numerous and fashionable audience. The programme announced was a long one, and still further lengthened by numerous encores, which rendered it incumbent upon the director and accompanyist, Mr. Cobley, to strike out several items of the programme. The infant musician played very sweetly several pieces, including the very difficult composition known as Rode's air with variations. A gentleman amateur who sang "Will-o'-the-wisp," and, receiving an encore, gave "A father's love," from Lurline, was one of the most successful features of the evening. Mr. Jackson also sang several tenor songs with general approval. Miss James and Miss R. M. Jones, Miss Fleming and Mr. Bannister also contributed in a large degree to the success of the concert. Nor must Mr. Cobley be omitted. His harp solo was a distinguished feature, and his wonderful manipulation of this exquisite instrument will probably improve the public taste.

The German Ball.—A ball in aid of the German Association took place at the Masonic Hall, in Clarence-street, last night, in honour of the inauguration of Prince Albert's Statue, and in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the abovementioned association. Herr Appel's band was in attendance, to the excellent music of which dancing was kept up till a very late hour.

Excursion to Middle Harbour.—Considering the great attraction centred in the unveiling of the Prince Consort Statue, yesterday, a large number of excursionists visited this delightful locality, where a ramble through the bush is so much appreciated by the inhabitants of Sydney. The steamer Black Swan made several trips during the day conveying the members and friends of the Catholic Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph to Balmoral Gardens. A variety of sports such as football, cricket, quoits, Aunt Sally, &c., were provided by the committee, and served to keep the party in abundance of amusement, whilst the votaries of Terpsichore danced about to the enlivening strains of a quadrille band which was in attendance. The picnicers were landed in Sydney about dusk without accident.

Cricket.—A match was played on the Pyrmont Cricket Ground between the 1st Eleven of the Invincible Cricket Club (Rev. A. B. Davis's), and the Oberon Club (Mr. Cannon's), the former winning by 60 runs. A match was also played on the Pyrmont Cricket Ground between the 2nd Eleven of the same Club and the Oberon Club, the former winning in one innings, and 20 runs. A match was played on Saturday between the 1st Eleven of Enmore and the 2nd Eleven of the Newtown Club, which resulted in favour of the latter. The scores are as follows:—Newtown, 50; Enmore, 37.

Success of our Exhibition.—The *Goulburn Argus* of 21st instant says:—On Wednesday, the Exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute was finally closed. During the last four days several fresh objects of interest were sent, and had there been space many additional articles could have been received. Amongst the new exhibits was a specimen of cotton, grown at Burrangong, by Mr. Hanlon, formerly a resident in this city. From two acres of ground he has obtained 900 lbs. of cotton, which, valued at 1s. per lb., and the specimen shown would fetch more, gives a return of £22 10s. per acre. The exhibition has in every way been a most decided success. The total receipts were over £110. The expenses cannot be quite accurately ascertained as yet, but it is believed they will be about £25, so that a clear gain of £85 has been obtained for the Institute's funds.

Our Agricultural Dinner.—Saturday's *Bathurst Times* mentions that the public dinner given last Thursday evening, as a compliment to the late President of the Bathurst Agricultural, Pastoral, and Horticultural Society, Mr. J. W. Lowe, of Sidmouth Valley, passed off very successfully, at Tattersall's Hotel. There were upwards of fifty gentlemen present, covers having been laid for seventy. The chair was occupied by the president of the society, Mr. W. H. Suttor, and the vice-chair by the treasurer, Mr. H. Rotton. The dinner was most sumptuously provided, and reflected great credit upon "mine host." The wines, colonial and foreign, were excellent, but the baron of beef and the lamb were especially worthy of comment, since no one would have supposed that such splendid samples of meat could have been found in the district at the present time.

Mortality of the District.—In proof of the extreme unhealthiness of the season, we are informed that whilst the number of deaths last year in the immediate district was thirty-eight, during the first quarter of the present the number was forty, the aggregate total having been increased up to the present time by at least an additional ten or twelve. The majority of fatal cases occurred amongst children.—*Western Examiner.*

The Electric Telegraph Department in Victoria.—Wednesday's *Age* says:—There are now eighty telegraphic offices opened in Victoria, and during the year there were transmitted through them 279,741 messages, which, at a moderate estimate, are said to have contained no fewer than 4,196,115 words. * * * As regards the financial results of the department, it appears that the total receipts for 1865 amounted to £35,767 17s. 4d., showing an increase on the preceding year of £5165 19s. 5d. The total expenditure for the year was £37,846 17s. 5d., showing an apparent deficiency, to be carried to the account of profit and loss, of £2079 0s. 1d. This deficiency, however, disappears when there is set against it a saving, accruing to the Postal department, on account of combining, in a large number of instances, the two offices, of £2372 15s. 6d., which would leave an actual gain to the telegraphic branch of the public service of £293 15s. 5d. But the above calculation does not include the large amount of business transacted on account of the Government. The messages transmitted during the year, for the several branches of the public service, numbered 68,946; and, had they been paid for in the usual manner, the receipts from this source would have been £11,546 19s. 3d., and would have placed the balance sheet of the Telegraph department in a very different position. The greater portion of this business is in connection with the police force; the amount chargeable on this account being £6692 10s. 10d., out of a total of £6943 7s. 5d. to the Chief Secretary's department. The balance of the amount due for Government messages is thus distributed:—The Attorney-General's department, £192 1s. 6d.; the Minister of Justice, £155 0s. 4d. the Treasurer, £212 9s. 2d.; Commissioner of Lands, £989 18s. 10d.; the Commissioner of Public Works, £189 14s. 11d.; the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, £431 5s. 5d.; the Postmaster General, £178 4s. 7d.; the Minister of Mines, £142 18s. 6d.; the Commissioner of Railways and Roads, £161 18s. 7d.; and miscellaneous items, including free transmission of shipping intelligence to fifteen stations, £1950. Mr. M'Gowan appears to have fair cause of complaint that the revenue from this source is not directly carried to the credit of the telegraphic service; and he points out that, both in New South Wales and in South Australia, the income derived from the Government business is dealt with and accounted for in the same manner as that obtained in the ordinary way. At a considerable number of stations the whole of the receipts, together with the value of the messages transmitted on the public service, are insufficient to defray the cost of maintenance, and the loss accruing from this source is but little short of £7000 per annum. It is suggested that, before any new stations in thinly populated portions of the colony are opened, a guarantee should be taken from the inhabitants locally interested that no actual loss should accrue, but that any deficiency between the income of, and expenditure upon account of, such station, would be made up by the residents in the district. This system, it appears, has been adopted and works well in New South Wales, and, if carried out here, there would be no reason why telegraphic communication should not be at once extended to every district willing to give such guarantee.

North Gundagai Annual Races.—These races came off on Wednesday and Thursday last, 18th and 19th instant, and passed off very successfully. The attendance, though numerous, was hardly equal to former years. The most noticeable event in the running was the debut of the horse Leicester, purchased some months ago by Mr. Patrick Keane, of Money Money Station, from Captain Zouch. His appearance when stripped for the Ladies' Purse excited great admiration, and made him at once first favourite, but he was easily "bowled over" by the two other competitors for the prize. The Maiden Plate of forty sovereigns lapsed, owing to one of the horses entered having been disqualified by the stewards. The following is a summary of the racing—Maiden Plate of 40 sovereigns, for all district horses—lapsed. Publicans' Purse of 60 sovereigns, with a sweep of two sovereigns, 2½ miles: Steersman, 1; the Holmes, 2; Bergamot, drawn—won easily. Trial Stakes of 10 sovereigns; ¾ mile: Couriamilla, 1; Sir Patrick, 2. Both horses being entered by Mr. Green, the race was simply a canter. Ladies' Purse of 20 sovereigns; once round the course, 1½ mile, heats: Cox's Danger, 1 3 1; Macnamara's Junius, 2 1 2; Keane's Leicester, 3 2 0—this race was splendidly contested. In the first heat, the race was from the start, ending in favour of Danger by a head, Junius beating Leicester half a length. The second heat was won by Junius by half a length, after an exciting struggle with Leicester for the last half-mile. The third heat was won by Danger, though hard pushed by Junius. The second day's racing was an improvement on the first. The rain, which had been threatening for some days past, fell freely during the night, and made the course in superb running order.—*Goulburn Argus.*

Robbery with Arms on the Increase.—It would be wicked to permit the present lawless state of the country to continue any longer without some further attempt being made to restore safety to life and property. If anything special were required to urge the necessity for more stringent legislation we need but point to the murderous proceedings of the last ten days. But these, shocking as they are, are not the sole grounds for adding to the terror of the law. In every quarter of the colony is the robber prepared to enforce his demands with the pistol or revolver. Houses are invaded with greater boldness than in the days of Hall and Gilbert, and the first assault is on the person of the inmates—pillage is the secondary consideration. Mails are stopped with almost periodical exactness; again the gun or revolver is held out in fierce earnestness, the passengers are maltreated, and the useless contents of the bags scattered to the winds. If rough courtesy was a feature in the raids of the marauders who have suffered or are suffering, the most wanton brutality marks the conduct of their successors. Robbery with fire-arms has now become the greatest and scarcely-detected crime of the colony, and will remain so unless we resort to capital punishment. The law is tender to the culprit, but it is not just to society. However much averse we may be to the taking of life, it has now become a grave question whether the community is to be exposed to the terrible outrages now so greatly on the increase, and which no existing law has had the power to check, or extend the number of offences punishable by death. Of the prisoners who attempted to make their escape at Bargo, five out of the eleven were under sentence for highway robbery with arms.—*Yass Courier* of Saturday.

Seasonable Rain.—On Monday and Tuesday we had a delightful fall of rain, which was sadly needed. The waterholes were drier than at any time of the drought, cattle feed was becoming as scarce as ever, and the plough was completely arrested. The rain, however, has wonderfully improved on these sinister realities, and a warm sun has since given us the benefit of its rays. The pasturage has already lost its withered appearance. More rain fell here on Monday and Tuesday than at any one time during the last twelve months.—*Moruya Examiner*, April 20.—Saturday's *Bathurst Times* states that the new moon brought with it the long-desired change of weather. We have had a succession of showers, with every probability of a continuance of rain.—The *Goulburn Herald* of 21st instant mentions that of late the weather has been very favourable, frequent showers falling, while the atmosphere continues warm and genial. The quantity of rain that has yet fallen is, however, insufficient for more than temporary wants, though in some parts of the district it has been greater than in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

Gold in the Streets.—On Thursday last (says the *Wagga Wagga Express*) a gentleman passing a large heap of quartz in Gurwood-street, which had been broken up for metalling, happened to observe something shining in one of the smaller pieces, and on stooping down to examine it, discovered a small piece of gold sticking in it about the size of half a grain of wheat. The quartz had been procured from the hill abutting on the end of Baylis-street, and we understand that in this locality small specks of gold have on several previous occasions been discovered.

Bush Travellers.—The continued dry weather is causing the stoppage of all but the most indispensable works upon the majority of pastoral properties, has created a great deal of distress, and has thrown large numbers of labouring men out of employment. In addition to the ordinary bush loafers, who, by the way, are far from an inconsiderable class, the roads are thronged with troops of men now tramping from place to place in quest of work. The support of these men, who either are, or represent themselves to be, without money, is becoming a serious charge upon the station-holders who are nightly honoured with their visits. Many of them scruple not to demand food and shelter as a matter of right, and yet will not accept any work that is offered to them, if it does not happen to be exactly to their taste. The bush traveller nuisance is daily increasing, and threatens to attain proportions which must eventually lead to a combined refusal on the part of the squatters of the commonest rites of hospitality, as a simple matter of self protection. Even in the town within the last few weeks, it has been no uncommon thing to be stopped by able-bodied men, and solicited for alms. On Thursday last, near the lagoon bridge, we were called across the street by a fellow who was sitting in the shade of a tree, much too lazy to get upon his legs, and were then coolly asked for a shilling to enable the luxurious stranger to buy soap, for the purpose of washing his, certainly, extremely dirty clothing.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

Mishap to a Prisoners' Escort.—The *Yass Courier* of 21st instant states that last Tuesday five prisoners left Gundagai for Yass, under escort, in a vehicle which is purposely kept for the conveyance of such passengers. They reached Jugiong the same day, and should have arrived at Yass on Wednesday evening. Before reaching Bogolong the horses by which the cart was drawn, and which are Government property, became so jaded that it was found impossible to travel further that day, and prisoners and police were obliged to stop there that night, and did not reach Yass until Thursday afternoon. So incapable were the horses of dragging their load that the prisoners were obliged to alight at one of the sharp ascents, and have their leg-irons struck off, in order to allow them to walk up it.

The Albury Vintage.—The Albury vintage of 1866 may now (says the *Banner*) be considered nearly over so far as the crushing is concerned. Owing to the very long continued drought and the early frosts it may be considered somewhat of a failure as regards quantity, as from all we can learn it is admitted that 200 gallons to the acre may be regarded as a full average, several vineyards of four and five years giving not even half that. The grapes could not fill out, but the quality of the must is fully up to the mark.

State of the Country.—A correspondent of the *Dubbo Dispatch*, writing from Curban, under date of April 10th, 1866, states that there has been no rain in that locality for eight weeks. Cattle and sheep are dying of what is supposed to be Cumberland disease; on the Merri Merri it is said to be very prevalent. At Wambandry the country is in a dreadful state. Water and grass are both scarce, and great loss in stock is daily expected.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

BATHURST.

Monday, 6 p.m.

On Saturday night, at the Circuit Court, six Chinamen were found guilty of keeping a house for gambling purposes, and fined £5 each. To-day, Arthur Flynn was acquitted of highway robbery. This concluded the criminal business. When passing sentence upon the convicted prisoners, his Honor commented upon the fact that the majority tried during the sessions were natives of the colony. On the civil side, there are only four or five causes for trial.

Two more showers fell yesterday, and the weather is again fine.

FORBES.

Monday, 6 p.m.

On Thursday night, about sundown, a thunderstorm broke over Forbes, accompanied by heavy rain. Showers fell throughout the night, and a soaking rain continued, with intervals, through Friday.

A 19-ounce nugget was dug up in No. 7 Matheson's Lead on Thursday.

The district Hospital has been at length opened.

MELBOURNE.

Monday evening.

A strong impression prevails that the despatches between Governor Darling and Mr. Cardwell will not be produced at all. It is asserted that the Ministers have discovered that they are not of a character to reflect credit on the Governor, as he had sent home the private history as well as the public life of every Executive councillor who signed the address to the Queen praying for his recall. The latest on dit is that Ministers will ask Parliament to vote £20,000 to the Governor.

The Lancashire rifles for the Victorian Volunteers have arrived, and a battery of twenty-five guns, throwing 80-pound shot, is daily expected.

The Brooke amateur performance, on Saturday night, was a great success, the house being crowded.

The Mammoth Circus opens this evening.

The Vice-Consul for Spain has announced that vessels arriving at Manila in ballast were exempted from port dues.

The San Francisco law courts have decided that captains of vessels are not responsible for damage to goods, if the bill of lading declares that the captain is not responsible under any circumstances.

Business is somewhat brisk. Adelaide flour, £17 to £17 10s.; sales of Hart's have been made at £18. Fine salt, £6; coarse, £5. Malt, to arrive, £11. 6s. 9d. has been refused for Derwent Hunter's wheat, which will be stored. Teas are in request; sales of chests of good congou, in bond, 2s. For kerosene 3s. 8d. is asked; sales of candles at 1s. 1¼d.; currants, to arrive, 5d.

Numerous meetings have taken place in favour of a vote to the Governor. They are organised by the Government whip.

Launceston, 21st April.—Flour, £13 to £14; wheat, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.

Arrived.—Abbotsford, from New York; Ellen Blanche, from Colombo; Alhambra (s.), from Hokitika.

Sailed.—Coorong, Eva Joshua, for Mauritius; City of Adelaide (s.), Hero, for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Monday evening.

Sailed.—Alexandra, for Newcastle, at 6; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday evening.

The Governor and suite have gone on a visit to H.M.S. Curaçoa; both war steamers leave to-day, the Falcon for Freemantle.

The proceeds of the amateur entertainment by Naval officers amounted to £178.

The annual general meeting of the Adelaide shareholders of the National Bank takes place on the 15th May.

W. P. Auld was committed for trial on the charge of murdering a native of the Northern territory; bail refused.

Dr. Bleasdale and Mr. Knight visited Mr. Mellor's agricultural implement manufactory to-day.

Weather, frightfully hot, with regular brickfielder.

A steamer in sight, supposed to be the Balclutha.

No transactions in the corn market. Prices nominal. Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. per bushel. Flour, £15s 10s. to £16 10s. per ton.

The Captain of the Monitor positively re-asserts that the St. Vincent arrived at the Cape in a twelve days' passage from Adelaide. She ran down in 42· latitude; if correct, this is the quickest run on record.

Sailed.—Aldinga (s.).

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Roof Cloth and Cotton Drill.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Pastoral Properties known as Tenterfield and Clifton, district of New England, with Sheep and Cattle thereon; also, Elizabeth Creek Station, Great Western Downs, Palm-tree Creek Station, Upper Dawson River; and Peak Hills Station, with sheep and cattle thereon, Queensland.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Pastoral Properties known as the Dahomey Runs, with sheep thereon, district of Bligh; and the Clifton Runs, with cattle thereon, district of Burke, near the Gulf of Carpentaria; also, Building Allotments in Bridge, Phillip, and Elizabeth streets.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Victoria Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. PITT.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Mart, at 2 o'clock, Fruit, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw.

MR. BRADLY.—On the premises known as Gollingwood, Liverpool, at 12 o'clock, Wool Press, Wool, Drying Sheds, &c.

MR. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Steam Engine, Colonial Iron, Patent Nails, Paints, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Ale, Drapery, Galvanized Iron, Ironmongery, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilman's Stores, &c.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. VAUGHAN.—At 99, Dowling-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Apprehension of the Nerrigundah Murderers.—Last Monday morning Joseph Berriman, who is said to have formed one of the gang of bushrangers who committed the late outrages at Nerrigundah, was arrested at Jembaicumbene gully. He was taken at his father's house, at Round Flat, by sergeant Creagh, at about 10 a.m. The prisoner was at once brought into Braidwood, and charged, at the police court, with having fired at Mr. John Emmett, who was wounded at the hands of the bushrangers, as well as being robbed and his horse shot dead from under him. Mr. J. W. Orridge, the magistrate on the Bench, remanded the prisoner for a week, to give the police an opportunity of producing evidence against him.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

Sweating Horses.—The practice which is called "sweating" is rapidly becoming an "institution" in the Dubbo district. Planting animals for the sake of an ultimate reward was formerly the way in which the "fancy" employed itself; but latterly a well concocted "sweating," or in other words horse-stealing, conspiracy has been organised. The following letter, which was picked up the other day in one of the public streets, has been handed to us, and as a warning to the parties interested, we publish it. The names of the gentry are known: "Dear ——, I wish you to send me a good horse for a few days to get a couple of sweaters. There is no trouble in getting them, they are near at hand." And, doubtless, what are innocently termed a "couple of sweaters," are horses belonging to some unfortunate fellow who is unavailingly endeavouring to obtain them.—*Dubbo Dispatch.*

Dead in the Bush.—The *Yass Courier* states that the body found near the One Tree Hill, the other day, has been recognised as that of a half-witted man who had been wandering about the neighbourhood for some months past. A magisterial inquiry was held on the remains by Mr. Henry Hall, at Bedellick. It is supposed that he died from exhaustion and exposure.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

YESTERDAY was inaugurated the statue to the memory of "Albert the Good." The tens of thousands who assembled to witness the ceremony formed the greatest demonstration that has ever taken place in the Australian colonies. St. George's Day has not previously been devoted by unanimous consent to relaxation from business, but yesterday was a close holiday. The banks and mercantile establishments did not open. The shopkeepers closed their shutters, the ships in harbour were gaily decorated with flags, and many private citizens hung banners from their upper windows. The meeting was not one of representatives; it was a gathering of the people, rich and poor, literate and unlearned, to do honour to the memory of a Prince who was the friend of all classes and the zealous promoter of every good work. The weather was beautifully fine, the arrangements of the trustees and committee were of the most proper kind, and all things concurred to make the demonstration worthy of the occasion.

As early as 9 o'clock a number of those who intended to join the procession assembled in the Outer Domain, and by 10 o'clock they increased to thousands. About 11 they fell into line, led by the Volunteer band. A body of police being in advance, and others flanking the line of route, the passage for the procession was kept pretty clear of intrusion from the thousands of spectators who thronged each side of the path. First came the Volunteer Artillery and Rifles (about 800 strong), followed by the Freemasons in full costume and bearing regalia. The Masons mustered in great strength, dressed in black, with white gloves, wearing their badges and jewels of office. Six Provincial-Grand Stewards in red and gold, with white wands; the standard of the Provincial-Grand Lodge, E. C., carried by the Senior Deacon of Lodge of Australia; Provincial-Grand Master, E. C., R. W. Brother John Williams, Esq., J. P.; Provincial-Grand Master, I. C., R. W. Brother George Thornton, Esq., J.P.; Provincial-Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother P. P. Agnew; D. P. G. Master, Brother J. W. Guise, I. C.; W. Brother James Malcolm, A. C.; President of Board of Benevolence, W. Brother James Simmons; Provincial-Grand Senior Warden, W. Brother D. C. Dalgleish, E. C.; J. W., J. T. Bullard; John Longford, I. C.; Thomas Field, I. C.; Treasurer, W. Brother R. W. Moore, E. C; P.-Grand Secretary, E. C., W. Brother John A. Mathews; W. Brother John Allan, I. C.; Director of Ceremony, W. Brother J. M. May; Assistant Director, W. A. Shadler. The Royal Artillery came next, under Lieutenant Nind and Lieutenant Grubb, and H. M. Infantry under Captain Marcon, Lieutenant Woodward and Ensign Winnington. The men of the Royal Navy followed, numbering about 100 men of H.M.S. Esk. The Hon. Deas Thomson, C.B., chairman of the Statue Committee. The Consular body was represented by the Consuls for France, Russia, the Netherlands, Brussels, United States, Denmark, Oldenburg and Saxony, Norway and Sweden, Prussia, Bremen, and Spain. The Aldermen of the Corporation of Sydney, District Court Judges and Bar, occupied the next places. The University was represented by the Registrar, Mr. Kinloch (bearing the mace); Dr. Patterson; M. Dutrue, Master and Bachelor of Arts. These were succeeded by representatives of affiliated colleges and of the Sydney Grammar School. Then came under-secretaries and others, officers of the Civil service The suburban municipalities whose representatives were present were Redfern, Cook, Paddington, Waterloo, Marrickville, Newtown, and Darlington. The German societies, who came next, were preceded by a band. The Foresters made a very prominent figure in the procession, not only on account of their large number, but owing to the bright coloured badges and banners which they bore. The ancient order had the following lodges present:—The Old England, the Lincoln, City of Sydney, Robin Hood, Morning Star, Royal Oak, Prince of Wales, and Pride of Australia. The Royal Order had the following Courts:—Royal Plant, Friendship, Harmony, Eden, Perseverance, Unity. Next to them were the Odd Fellows. The Grand United Order mustered the following lodges:—Travellers' Home, Prince Albert, Mariner's Rest, United Brothers, Hand of Friendship, Loyal Love of Liberty, St. Leonards, Neptune, Sons Independence, and Victoria. The Manchester Unity assembled under the following flags:—"United in Love to Relieve Distress," "We Provide for Widows and Children," "Loyal Fountain of Refuge," "Honour all Men, and Love the Brethren," "Loyal Wandering Minstrel" (with band), "Loyal United Friends." The Fire Brigades were next, the Insurance Companies' three engines (steam and manual), being decorated with flowers and evergreens, coming first. These were followed by Volunteer Companies, Nos. 1 and 2, with engines similarly decorated. The children of the School of Industry, the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, the Sons of Temperance, and the Temperance Total Abstinence Society, No. 1 joined the ranks. The Horticultural Society, which also formed part of the procession, bore a floral device as excellent as original. It was constructed in the shape of a triumphal arch, ten feet wide and fourteen feet high, surmounted with an ingeniously wrought Imperial crown. The space at the top of the arch was filled in with the words, "In Memory of Albert the Good." Various wreathes intertwined with ivy and myrtle added grace to the design, and the whole was gaily embellished with choice flowers and evergreens. This appropriate token of the loyalty of the horticulturists was very creditable to the committee. Upwards of seventy members were present. The National Schools who took part in the proceedings numbered about four thousand, and comprised the Fort-street, Pitt-street South, Bourke-street, Pyrmont, Woolloomooloo, and Camperdown schools. The children wore rosettes, and numerous banners were borne in their ranks. The Denominational Schools came next. These were St. James's, Christchurch (with band), St. Philip's, Redfern, St. Barnabas', St. Andrew's, Parramatta, Surry Hills, Darlinghurst, Waterloo, Waverley, St. Leonards, and Hunter's Hill schools, numbering in all from three thousand to three thousand five hundred. An excellent muster of the Naval Brigade closed the procession, and formed a guard at the entrance in front of the statue.

When all the bodies were assembled they were assigned their respective places by the Inspector-General of Police, who marshalled the procession. The order being given to advance, the ranks moved towards the Botanical Gardens, as far as the gate opening to the Inner Domain, and thence to Government House. Here it halted to receive his Excellency, who appeared in the uniform of a Privy Councillor. The following, who had been invited to accompany his Excellency, also joined:—His Honor the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Lands, the Secretary for Works, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Smart, Mr. Samuel, Sir W. Manning, Q.C., Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., Hon. T. A. Murray, Colonel Hutchins, Captain Luce, Mr. C. Rolleston, the Right Rev. the Bishops of Sydney and Goulburn, the Rev. Adam Thomson, the Mayor of Sydney, District Court Judges Macfarland and Dowling, Captain Candiere, of H. I. M. S. Bonite, and the Hon. E. C. Weekes. Again advancing by the avenues leading to Macquarie-street, the procession moved to the site of the statue, when each body took up places that had already been allotted them.

The statue is placed at the northern entrance to Hyde Park, facing Macquarie-street. It is thus seen to advantage from the public square, and occupies a position as accessible to the bulk of the population as any which could have been selected. It will remind our public men as they pass by it to the Legislative Chambers of the worth of political rectitude. The humbler classes who have occasion to visit the noblest of our institutions for the cure of the sick, may recall the efforts of the departed Prince to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poor, and our citizens generally, in the remembrance of his eminent virtues, may be stimulated to higher aims and a better appreciation of the importance of the conscientious discharge of daily duties. This open space between Macquarie-street and Hyde Park was yesterday the centre of public interest. At a distance on either side of the veiled statue large platforms had been raised where they could be erected without interrupting the view of the general public, and shortly before 11 o'clock almost every seat was occupied. As the day advanced the streets leading to the place became densely peopled. The crowd seemed out of all proportion to the population of the city and resembled not a little the cheerful throng which lines the streets of London when her Majesty the Queen in person opens the Parliament of the nation. First of all came a procession of children, numbering in all about 10,000. They defiled slowly past the statue to a long avenue of trees which formed a grateful shade from the rays of the sun and a pleasing border to the forest of flags and banners. Some of the schools gave hearty cheers on arriving at the statue, and, as the procession moved along, wreaths of laurel and English ivy were thrown by tiny hands on to the pedestal. The Volunteer band took up a position immediately in front of the statue. The Volunteers, members of the Masonic body, artillery and military had nearly filled the enclosure, when his Excellency the Governor and suite arrived. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Young, Lord John Taylour, and Mr. Turville. Other carriages followed, containing Miss Dalton, Miss Stephen, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bradley, Miss Manning, Miss Isaacs, Miss Billyard, and Miss Rose Cowper.—These ladies were all robed in white, and to them was assigned the duty of unveiling the statue. The viceregal company alighted at the entrance of the enclosure, and were loudly cheered on taking their places near to the statue, where they were surrounded by members of the Government, ministers of religion, officers of Parliament, consuls of various nations, and the representatives of learned bodies and public institutions. On all sides as far as the eye could reach was a dense aggregation of human beings. Every place from which a view could be obtained was crowded. The strength of balconies was tested—and, in one instance, some adventurous and eager persons ascended to the roof and sat astride the ridgeboard.

Immediately after the arrival of his Excellency the choir of the combined German Societies sang with much effect the following hymn, written for the occasion, and adapted to the Walhalla Lied composed by Stunz:—

Kut ihr Brüder lasst uns wallen
Bu dem hehren Furstenbild;
Seht, der Schleier ist gefallen
Und der Edle steht enthüllt.
Mild und sinnend, wie im Leben,
Blickt er vom exhab'nen Ort,
Mog' sein Geist uns nun umschweben
Segen wirkend fort und fort.

In Britannia's hoher Krone
Strahlt sein Nam' als Edelstein;
Thronen fliessen Deutschland's Sohne,
Jeder Gute nennt ihn sein,
Denn sein Wirken und sein Streben
Schloss die ganze Menschheit ein,
Ihm ein Denkmal zu erheben
Dauernder als Erz und Stein.

We append two translations. The first is by the author:—

Onward, Brothers, in procession,
Let us to Prince Albert yield
Homage. See, the veil has fallen,
And his statue stands revealed.
Gentle, as in life, and thoughtful,
Looks he from his place on high;
May his spirit hover o'er us,
Blessings working now and aye.

In the Crown of Great Britannia
Beams his name like precious stone
Weep, ye sons of fair Germania,
Him all good men call their own.
For his actions and his efforts,
Which comprised all humankind,
Than stone, or bronze, a more enduring
Monument have left behind.

The following bears the initials L. H.

Let us join the solemn cortege,
And with hymns the day be hail'd,
For Prince Albert's noble image
To our homage is unveiled.
As in life, serene and thoughtful,
See him from his proud height bend;
May his spirit hover round us
Blessings e'en in death to spend.

Like a gem his name is shining
Near Britannia's mighty throne,
For Germania's son we 're weeping,
All the good claim him their own.
His illustrious deeds and virtues,
Nation's mourn from zone to zone,
And have rear'd a fond memorial,
Worthier far than bronze and stone.

The Bishop of SYDNEY read as follows:—"Almighty God, who rulest over all the kingdoms of the world, and disposeth of them according to thy good pleasure, we yield Thee unfeigned thanks for that Thou hast been pleased to place thy servant, our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, upon the throne of this realm. Let Thy wisdom be her guide, and let Thine arm strengthen her; let justice, truth, and holiness, let peace and love, and all those virtues that adorn the Christian profession, flourish in her days; direct all her counsels and endeavours to Thy glory, and the welfare of her people; and give us grace to obey her cheerfully and willingly for conscience' sake, that neither our sinful passions nor our private interests may disappoint her cares for the public good; let her always possess the hearts of her people, that they may never be wanting in honour to her person, and dutiful submission to her authority; let her reign be long and prosperous, and crown her with immortality in the life to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—AMEN."

His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG stood on the pedestal of the statue, and spoke as follows:—

I should have been greatly disappointed if by any absence or mischance I had been precluded from attending at this ceremony. I have therefore, in the first place, to make my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the committee for so altering and postponing the day originally fixed as to admit of my attendance, and in the next to congratulate them on the happy choice which they eventually made by fixing on the day appropriated to the patron Saint of England for this inauguration in New South Wales, and so linking together the memories of the old country with the aspirations of the new, and welding into one remembrance the traditions of remote glory with the tribute paid to recent worth. (Cheers.) If any faith can be placed on the legend which tells us of him who was chosen as the patron saint of England—he was the Earl of Kent, the county from which our Queen's father took his ducal title—a personage of high renown in arms, and great wisdom in council, who defended the independence of his country in war, and advanced it by his measures in peace. Whether the dragon, with which his fame is associated, was a formidable enemy whom he slew in battle, or a pestilential marsh which he drained by patient industry, is not very clearly handed down to us, but it is clear that he was a man of mark, who acted well up to the requirements of the times he lived in, and won respect and a lasting name. In this particular at least there may be traced a resemblance between the perhaps fabulous saint and the lamented Prince, whose sudden and premature death sent a thrill of sorrow to every hearth and home in England, and to every clime through which English homes are scattered. This statue represents the Prince in the robes of a Knight of the Garter—in the robes of the order named after the patron saint—a distinction which the proudest nobles in the land are fain to receive from the hand of the Sovereign, but who will say that the inscription upon that pedestal is not a more enviable distinction. (Cheers.) It bears inscribed to Albert the Good. The epithet "good" conveys the highest praise that can be given to man, the worthiest title that can be borne by mortal, when it is conferred, as it is conferred in this case, deliberately upon proved desert by the free unbiassed voice of the people. (Applause.) Now, it is not for me to speak of Prince Albert in his domestic relations, or to presume to touch on the sacred ground of the family circle of which he was the light and guide. Suffice it that we know he was endowed with graces and attractions, for whose loss true affection still weeps and keeps its vigil of mourning. (Hear, hear.) I shall endeavour to recall some of the more prominent traits of character, some of the public exertions, the virtuous and well-directed energies, which won for him so great a measure of admiration, and added lustre to his high position. (Cheers.) In this endeavour I shall draw assistance from the work, a copy of which her Majesty was graciously pleased to present to the University of Sydney. I mean the speeches and addresses of Prince Albert on various occasions. (Cheers.) To this work there is a succinct and well written introduction, from which I select the following passage as to that which alone can form the ground-work of a stable character:—"The Prince was a deeply religious man, yet was entirely free from the faintest tinge of bigotry or sectarianism. His strong faith in the great truths of religion co-existed with a breadth of tolerance for other men struggling in their various ways to attain those truths. His views of religion did not lead him to separate himself from other men; and in these high matters he rather sought unity in diversity than to magnify small differences. Thus he endeavoured to associate himself with all earnest seekers after religious truth." Upon these truly Christian views rested, as upon a sure foundation, and rose to the best uses, the large charities of the Prince's nature and those earnest sympathies which sought development in compassing and promoting whatever could be useful and beneficial to his fellow-creatures, whatever is lovely and of good repute. (Cheers.) Called early to an exalted position, open to all observation, he surmounted the difficulties, disarmed the jealousies, and avoided the snares which beset his path with intuitive rectitude and good sense. (Applause.) In early life he studied much, he mastered many subjects, was quick of apprehension, and most skilful in organisation, he possessed all the qualifications which might have enabled him to take a prominent part and discharge great public trusts with success—but he placed the performance of duty before the attainment of celebrity, and avoided prominence that he might, as the work already quoted says, "render an unselfish and chivalrous devotion to his consort Sovereign and to his adopted country." (Cheers.) The acceptance of the post of Commander-in-Chief was pressed upon him by the Duke of Wellington, but he declined. Had he yielded to the veteran Duke's advice we may infer from his labours in other directions what attention he would have given to the moral and material welfare of the soldier. What improvements he would have made in barracks, what provision for reading rooms, and libraries, and grounds for recreation and athletic exercises for all that can awaken and animate the mind and sustain the health of the soldier in his too often dull and dreary and ill-cared for quarters. But the Prince resisted the temptation with all its brilliant surroundings, and all its opportunities of doing good—the last, the greatest of temptations to him, in order to give himself entirely to what he considered his own peculiar province as the true helpmate and intimate confidential adviser of the Sovereign—(continued applause)—I recollect an idle rumour or complaint which was industriously circulated some years ago, that the Prince pried into secrets, and interfered too much in matters of State. It did not arise amongst the people, but passed amongst a clique higher placed, and which ought to have known better. At last this weak invention reached such dimensions that it was thought worthy of notice in the House of Commons, where it was "stamped out" in a few emphatic sentences by Lord Russell, and never since heard of; the good sense and right feeling of the country affirmed the decision, that there should be no secrets between man and wife—that each was ordained a help to the other—and that it was right and fitting that their Sovereign should find in her Princely Consort her dearest, her most trusted, and most confidential adviser. (Cheers.) How well he discharged the duties of this most anxious office I will now prove by a brief reference to three instances of vast moment in a public point of view. First, as to the exercise of the prerogatives and the influence of the Crown. Both have been exercised wisely, justly, and in the true spirit of the Constitution. Ministers enjoying the confidence of Parliament have never claimed in vain the confidence of the Crown. Their measures have not been thwarted by secret influence or irresponsible advice. Their policy has been directed by Parliament and public opinion, and not by the will of the Sovereign or the intrigues of the Court. (Hear, hear.) Surely for some share at least in this happy course of things, credit is due to him who was the intimate adviser of the Crown. Next as to titles, honours, and rewards: In many a former reign they were lavished through favouritism, or at the bidding of a clique, too often lightly, and on services inimical to the liberties of the people, and the true interests of the realm. Not so throughout this reign. They have been granted on the responsibility of the Minister for proved desert, for services rendered to the country or on recognised political grounds. For this wise abstinence in wielding a most important prerogative, surely some share of the credit is due to him who was the intimate adviser of the Crown. Thirdly, as to the management of the civil list: In former reigns—aye, and in some of great repute, the civil list was constantly exceeded, debts were incurred, and applications to Parliament for relief frequent, giving rise to acrimonious debates and unworthy imputations—lowering the prestige of the Crown. The Crown was plundered by its servants, or large sums were spent in purchasing influence and corrupting members of Parliament. In George the Third's time Burke wrote—"The people see nothing but the operations of parsimony attended with all the consequences of profusion — nothing expended, nothing saved—they do not believe it to be hoarded, nor perceive it to be spent." How different in this reign—no parsimony, no waste—no debts incurred—no applications to Parliament necessary, while the splendour and dignity of Royalty have been amply maintained. Royal visitors and foreigners of distinction have admired the magnificence displayed, while the hospitalities of the Court have been extended to vastly greater numbers of her Majesty's subjects than at any former period. (Applause.) The Court may justly claim the praise the poet gave the British Prince of old—

Lord of every regal art,
Liberal hand and open heart,
He nor heaps his brooded stores,
Nor on all profusely pours.

For this judicious regulation of so great an expenditure and good example in avoiding debt, surely some share of the credit is due to him who was the intimate adviser of the Crown. (Cheers.) Again, in other ways, the influence which Prince Albert wielded in virtue of his exalted position and of his intellectual acquirements was of use to the country. His attendance at meetings and societies for scientific objects or for the promotion of schemes of benevolence, and the sound advice he gave, were of the utmost value in themselves and in the way of example. He sought to advance and establish the claims of science in the public view, to prove the value of accurate statistics as the foundation of truth and of useful legislation, and to bring the discoveries of learned research into relation with the practices of industry, so as to correct its errors and facilitate its progress. In attending such meetings as those of the societies for improving the condition of the labouring classes—the Servants' Provident Society, or the Golden Lane Schools, he used to insist upon the duties owing by those who enjoy station, wealth, and education, and he warned them "against dictatorial interference, which might destroy that freedom of thought and independence of action which must remain to every one, if he is to work out his own happiness." He dwelt on this truth, "The interests of classes too often contrasted are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents them from uniting for each other's advantage." But particularly he took an interest in agriculture, and was a foremost "leader in the improvement which has been so marked and rapid in the last twenty years." This quotation gives a date of significant import; just twenty years ago British agriculture was relieved from those protective laws—which were its bane (Cries of "Hear, hear"). Since then its progress has been signal and vast beyond all precedent. (Applause.) The Prince's efforts were nobly seconded by others, especially in providing fitting habitations for the labourers in the field. On many large estates improved cottages have been built by hundreds, and a general impulse given to the cause of amelioration. But Prince Albert devoted special attention to this vital question. He had plans of cottages prepared under his own eye, with every requirement and suitable fitting up, and "entered into minute calculations as to the amount of illness which might be prevented amongst the poorer classes by a careful selection of the materials to be used in building their dwellings." (Cheers.) These, then, are some of the grounds on which rests Prince Albert's well-earned fame. For more than twenty years he was the closest confidential adviser of the Crown—and his advice was ever given in accordance with the spirit of the British Constitution, and with a generous reliance on the right feeling of the nation. He gave it without reference to self or the desire of appearing powerful or prominent, or of exercising patronage. He was too wise and self-denying to place more than their value on such objects of ambition, His advice was given with singleness of heart for the public weal; it was eminently conducive to the public weal. This the people knew, and they respect his memory accordingly. Again, when he attended a public meeting in furtherance of any project of benevolence, his utterances were not the mere commonplaces of a complaisant patron, who gives his name and attendance without a previous thought on the subject, or any concern how it may fare afterwards. No! his speeches were the outpourings of a warm and earnest disposition, which took nothing in hand lightly, but which, when once persuaded that it had a duty before it, thought of it, and worked at it, and devised means to bring it to effect and educe good. I need not particularise—that was shewn in a hundred ways. (Hear, hear.) The people, and especially those toiling myriads who most needed for the improvement of their dwellings, the enhancement of their comforts, and the refining their tastes and intellects—such advice and guidance as he could give, and was most desirous to give, felt that the services he proffered were no lip-services, but earnest and real—they valued them at their right value, and hold his name in honour accordingly. (Applause.) In the interesting record to which I have before referred, I find the following passage:—"If the Prince had lived to attain what we now think a good old age, he would inevitably have become the most accomplished statesman and most guiding personage in Europe—a man to whose arbitrament fierce national quarrels might have been submitted, and by whose influence calamitous wars might have been averted." The place now vacant by the death of King Leopold of Belgium might have been worthily filled, and the mantle of the sage fallen on Prince Albert—but youth had preceded age to the grave. To these hopes so reasonably founded on Prince Albert's great acquirements, as well as on what he had already achieved, and to their sad blight by his early death, may not inappropriately be applied some of the beautiful lines in which the poet Virgil sought to mitigate the inconsolable grief of the Roman Princess on the loss of her son, the destined heir to the empire, lines whose sentiment is conveyed as well as it can be in a translation in Dryden's English version—

"The gathering mists around his brows are spread,
And night, with sable shades, involves his head.
Oh could'st thou break through Fate's severe decree
A new Marcellus shall arise in thee.
Admired when living, and adored when lost,
No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,
No youth afford a greater cause to grieve."

The choice of the statue was committed to no mean connoisseur, to one who took a great interest in the commission, and was guided by advice from the best and highest quarter, to the late excellent and lamented Duke of Newcastle, who was himself called away before he had rendered that fulness of service to the country for which he had qualified himself by laborious years. His choice will, I trust, be recognised as a beautiful work of art in itself, a fitting monument to adorn a prosperous and increasing city for years to come, and a model on which the taste of successive generations may be formed. May it further prove to many a reflecting mind a record to recall and perpetuate the maxims which the Prince sought to inculcate—may the rich as they gaze in passing on the sculptured form recollect the saying, that "Wealth and position and education" are trusts held for others, and to be employed for the general advantage,—may the classes not blessed with riches believe that "each individual can only be permanently benefited by his own exertions, by industry, economy, and good conduct," and all of every degree remember that 'the interests of classes too often contrasted are identical." If these lessons of wisdom be really laid to heart, and generally acted upon, they cannot fail to produce prosperity and content throughout the territory, for prosperity and content depend much less on the name or the form of institutions, or on the written letter of the laws, than on the mutual respect, reliance, and readiness to aid and work in harmony with each other which may subsist between the various classes of which the community is composed. (Continued applause.)

His Excellency then said: "In the name of the people of New South Wales, I now direct that the statue be unveiled."

The young ladies drew the cords which held the flags enveloping the figure, and the statue was revealed in all its beauty to the immense crowd, whose admiration was expressed by oft repeated cheers.

The pedestal of the statue bears the following inscription:—

THE PEOPLE
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
TO
ALBERT THE GOOD
PRINCE CONSORT
OF
QUEEN VICTORIA.
1866.

This great work of art, as our readers are aware, is the work of Mr. Theed. It is of colossal proportions and was finished in the metal at Nuremberg. The *Art Journal*, in a notice of the progress of sculpture in England, refers to it as remarkable for the perfection of the bronze casting, and says that the colony may be congratulated on possessing a work in which the marvellous precision of detail has perhaps never been equalled in so large a figure.

The Opera Company sang the national anthem, and the united German societies sang the national anthem of their country as follows:—

DES DEUTSCHEN VATERLAND.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's Preussenland? ist's Schwabenland?
Ist's wo am Rhein die Rebe blüht?
Ist's wo am Belt die Möve zieht?
O nein, nein, nein,
Sein Vaterland muss grösser sein.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's Bayernland? ist's Stagerland?
Gerviss es ist das Oesterreich,
An Ehren und an Siegen reich.
O nein, nein, nein,
Sein Vaterland muss grosser sein.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
So nenne endlich mir das Land!
So weit die Deutsche Zunge klingt
Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt.
Das soll es sein,
Das, wackrer Deutscher, nenne dein.

Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein,
O Gott! vom Himmell, sieh darein,
Und gieb uns achten Deutschen muth,
Dass wir es lieben treu und gut.
Das soll es sein!
Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein.

The following is a special translation:—

What is the Germans' Fatherland?
The Prussian, or the Swabian land?
Where blooming vines the Rhine hills cover,
Or round the Belt the seagulls hover.
Ah! no, no, no,
Our Fatherland we bound not so.

What is the Germans' Fatherland?
The Styrian or Bavarian land?
May Austria that proud title claim,
So rich in conquest and in fame?
Ah! no, no no,
Our Fatherland we bound not so.

What is the Germans' Fatherland?
Name thou, at length—oh, name the land!
'Tis wheresoe'er in German tongue
The hymn of praise to God is sung;
That land alone,
That, valiant German, call thine own.

One land for all, and all in one!
Father of mercies look thereon.
Grant us true hearts of German mould,
To love and guard it as of old.
So let it be—
One heart, one love, one Germany.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, three for his Excellency the Governor, three for Lady Young and the ladies who unveiled the statue, and three for the trustees and committee; after which the company began to disperse—a matter of no small difficulty. Of course there was a little good-tempered *badinage* now and then, and some slight confusion occasionally in consequence of civilians who joined in the procession not clearly perceiving the import of instructions given in military terms. Those in authority, however, acted with promptitude and without officiousness, and admirable order prevailed.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous attractions elsewhere, a very large concourse of people—estimated at about two thousand—assembled on the Albert Cricket Ground, yesterday, to witness some trials of strength and other amusements. The fine weather which prevailed no doubt assisted greatly to draw forth the numbers who were present. The amateur band was in attendance during the whole of the afternoon. There were hurdle races, sack races, wheelbarrow races, walking matches, and finally catching a pig with a greasy tail. The utmost good order prevailed throughout the afternoon. Some of the races were exceedingly well run, and smartly contested, exhibiting both great skill and strength on the part of the competitors. The various prizes will be paid over to-night, at Tattersall's, at 8 o'clock. Below will be found the names of the successful competitors in the different events:—

THE MAIDEN PLATE, of 100 yards. First prize, two guineas; second prize, one guinea. There were two divisions in this race, five entrances to each division. In the race of the first division the successful competitors were

W. Edmunds 1
W. Mearrs 2

Second division:

A. M'Gee 1
N. Laycock 2

The above events were run in twelve seconds. The first and second men of each division then ran off for a final heat, when a first-rate race took place, the time occupying but eleven seconds, and the successful competitors were

W. Edmunds 1
A. M'Gee 2

THROWING THE HAMMER.—A trial of strength took place between three competitors, the feat consisting of throwing a hammer 14 lbs. in weight. Prize, two guineas. The following is the distance thrown by each man:—

T. Allen .. .. .. 55 feet.
J. Atkins .. .. .. 49 „
J. Busby .. .. .. 43 „

HURDLE RACE, of 200 yards, for youths of 18 and under, over 4 hurdles. First prize, two guineas; second, one guinea. There were nine entrances for this race. A good start was effected, and an exciting race ensued, the whole of the men keeping pretty close together nearly the whole of the way, but at the last hurdle M'Gee and Fraser were first, both leaping simultaneously, and in the run home M'Gee got slightly in advance of Fraser.

A. M'Gee 1
J. Frazer 2

WHEELBARROW RACE, of 100 yards; the competitors were blindfolded. First prize, one guinea; second prize, 10s. 6d. This race afforded great amusement, the competitors running in all directions of the ground at a smart pace, the two successful ones making their way through the spectators before they came to a stand, and others running into and capsizing each other. The following won:—

Bell 1
Barrow 2

ALBERT HANDICAP, flat race of 150 yards, for all comers. First prize, six guineas; second prize, one guinea. There were seven entrances. Soon after the start M'Gee fell, having sprained his ankle. W. Braithwaite, who entered for this race, did not run. The race was run in 15½ seconds.

G. Aldis 1
W. Edmunds 2

A WALKING MATCH, of two miles. Prize, two guineas. There were eleven entrances; great excitement prevailed during the match, and dissatisfaction was expressed by many at the manner in which some of the competitors endeavoured to get the lead; however, there was some excellent walking. It was fully anticipated at the lead off that the contest would lie between Braithwaite and Struttles, but these men were distanced by several of the other competitors, the race eventually being won by J. Hincks; F. Coar coming in second, and Struttles third. Time, 18 minutes 45 seconds.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, 350 yards, over six hurdles. First prize, three guineas; second, one guinea. Eight entrances. An excellent start was effected, and a good race ensued, the leaps being taken well; but at the finish Aldis came in winner by two or three yards. Time, 46 seconds.

G. Aldis 1
M. O'Connor 2

HALF-MILE HANDICAP, flat race. First prize, three guineas; second, one guinea. Seven entrances. Time, 2 minutes 14 seconds.

H. Maxted 1
T. Manning 2

The race which caused the greatest merriment was a sack race, in which there were fourteen entrances; and the sports were brought to a close by an amusing scene, when about thirty competitors were entered for the purpose of catching a pig with a greased tail, within fifteen minutes; but scarcely time was allowed for the competitors to catch the animal, before a great part of the spectators closed in, and a general scramble ensued.

It is in contemplation to have another afternoon's sports of a similar description on the Queen's birthday.

IS THERE SUCH AN INSTITUTION AS THE ANDERSONIAN UNIVERSITY?

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday, I find a letter signed "Robert Thomson," in which the following passage occurs:—

"At a criminal trial at Goulburn, reported in this day's [Friday] *Herald*, one Arthur Robinson, 'a duly qualified medical practitioner,' in his evidence says 'I studied at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, * * * * took the degree of Doctor of Medicine there in 1865.' *There is no such establishment as that spoken of by Mr. Robinson.* There is the Andersonian or Anderson's Institute, which has no power to grant degrees of any kind."

The best answer I can give to the assertion of Mr. Thomson, as to there being "no such establishment" as the Andersonian University in Glasgow, is the following extract from an article which appeared in the *Glasgow Citizen* newspaper of 8th November, 1862, under the heading "Opening of the Scotch Universities." The writer says:—

The winter session of the Andersonian University was opened on Tuesday night, in the large hall of the University. The chair was occupied by Walter Crum, Esq., who was attended to it by the directors and several of the lecturers in the institution. The opportunity was taken of opening at the same time the class for Natural Philosophy, a subject which was treated so ably by Dr. Taylor for a lengthened period in that University; and which, in consequence of that gentleman's resignation, has been entrusted to Mr. G. C. Foster, B.A., F.C.S., who succeeds him in the lectureship on that branch of science. The hall was crowded. Mr. Crum, in referring to the alterations on the University buildings, said that forty-two of the citizens of Glasgow had contributed the funds required for that purpose, or at least they had guaranteed a sum of £3500 for their erection. (Applause.) He had yet another gratifying announcement to make in connection with these classes. A native of Glasgow, Mr. John Freeland—who is obliged to live at Nice by the infirm state of his health—desirous, as he had always been, to benefit his fellow-citizens, and directed in the choice of an object by that friend of education, Mr. James M'Clelland, had handed over to trustees not less than £7500, the interest of which is to be applied as they should see to be most beneficial to those three classes—the Natural Philosophy, the Chemistry, and the Physiology, in connection with Anderson's University. (Loud applause.) After referring to the resignation of Dr. Taylor, he introduced his successor, Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster, who was warmly applauded, then proceeded to give his introductory lecture, which was devoted chiefly to the explanation and illustration of the "Conservation of Force." A number of interesting and highly successful experiments were performed, and the lecture was listened to with marked attention and satisfaction. At the close, votes of thanks were moved to Mr. Freeland for his bequest, and to the chairman and Mr. Ewing for a donation by them of instruments for philosophical experiments.

I shall only add, that the Andersonian University *does* grant the "M.D. degree," and "no person can obtain it without passing through the complete curriculum." One—I might almost say—*the* most famous analytical chemist in Scotland, is Professor Penny, of the Andersonian University.

Many eminent medical practitioners, having their diplomas from that "establishment," are to be found in different parts of the globe; and, if I am not misinformed, one of the most successful medical men in Sydney at this moment hails from the Andersonian University.

I am, yours, &c.,
A GLASGOW MAN.

Phillip-street, Sydney, 23rd April.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The annexed extract, from the *Bury Free Press*, in reference to this destructive agent, is, I think, worthy of a place in your journal.

Yours, &c.,
J. J. C.

Sydney, 21st April.

NITRO-GLYCERINE FOR BLASTING.—A German paper states that, among other disadvantages of Nobel's nitro-glycerine is the fact that it freezes at a temperature very probably above 92 degrees Fahrenheit. It is said that even at a temperature of 43 degrees—46 degrees Fahrenheit—the oil solidifies to an icy mass, which mere friction will cause to explode. It is probable, however, that the freezing point of the oil lies somewhat lower than is here stated, though as yet no exact determination of the freezing point of the oil has been made. A newspaper from Hirchberg, in Silesia, gives a sad account of an accident caused by the frozen oil exploding by friction. Nitro-glycerine is there being used in making a railway tunnel. It was kept in glass vessels packed in straw, and placed in baskets, each vessel containing one-fourth to one-eighth of a hundredweight of the oil. For several days the oil had been frozen. It was carefully handled, and pieces were separated by means of a piece of wood and put into the boreholes, and it was found that the frozen nitro-glycerine exploded quite as well as the fluid. One day an overseer at the shaft hit upon the unlucky idea of breaking into pieces with a pick a seven or eight pound lump of the frozen nitro-glycerine. The blow caused the mass to explode, and the unfortunate man was blown up into the air, and fell back into the shaft, some forty or fifty feet deep, whilst two workmen who were making cartridges a short distance from him luckily escaped with slight injuries.

A CURIOSITY IN GRAPES.—According to the *Castlemaine News*, Mr. Boller, of Chewton, has plucked from a vine growing in his garden a bunch of grapes, quite a curiosity in its way. The bunch consists of nearly equal parts of black and white (pure white) grapes. It has been shown to many persons since its severance from the vine, and old vignerons declare that they never saw such a hybrid before. Our informant does not state what name the vine bore, or whether its other produce had any peculiarity.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—A meeting of council was held on 3rd April. Present—The chairman (Mr. W. Curtis), and councillors Knight, Munro, Conley, Dunlop, Goodsell, Cozens, and Bedford. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman then stated that the assessment committee had finally revised the assessment for the current year, as prepared by the assessor, and beg to submit the report of that committee to the council. Report of assessment committee:—"Your committee beg to report, that the assessment for the current year, 1866-1867, as prepared by Mr. George Langhorne (who was appointed assessor by a resolution of the council, dated March 6, 1866), has been carefully examined, and having made some alterations, now recommend the same to the council for adoption." Moved by councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Bedford, "That the report of the assessment committee be received, and its adoption be considered at the next meeting." Carried. Notices of motion were handed in by councillor Munro. The council then rose. The usual fortnightly meeting was held on 9th instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. W. Curtis) and councillors Conley, Knight, Cozens, Goodsell, Munro, Hill, Bedford, and Dunlop. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1st. Letter from Mr. J. Kingsbury, requesting the council to place a crossing of some kind to his entrance; in consequence of the council having raised the footpaths in James and Sarah streets, he is unable to enter his premises with a load; also requesting the council to allow him to remove some surplus excavation in Lord-street, to fill up a portion of his premises. Moved by councillor Knight, seconded by councillor Munro, "That the letter be received and referred to the committee of works." Carried. 2nd. From Messrs. Blackstone and Tye, calling the attention of the council to the dangerous state of the footpaths in front of their residences. Moved by councillor Knight, seconded by councillor Bedford, "That the letter be referred to committee of works." Carried. Moved by councillor Knight, seconded by councillor Munro, "That the report of the finance committee received March 26th, be adopted." Carried. Moved by councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Cozens, "That the report of the assessment committee, received April 3rd, be adopted." Carried. The chairman of the committee of works informed the council that Mr. Waugh, the contractor for kerbing and guttering in the Kingston Ward wished the council to release him from his present contract in consequence of his bad state of health. The chairman also stated that a former contractor of the municipality had offered to complete Mr. Waugh's contract at the same rate per yard, in the event of the council releasing Mr. Waugh from his present contract. Moved by councillor Dunlop, seconded by councillor Knight,—"That the contractor for the kerbing and guttering of Kingston Ward be released from his contract, provided the committee of works approve of the party who offers to take it at the same rate, and that the 20 per cent. be retained by the council till the whole of the work is completed." Carried. The following resolutions were then moved:—By councillor Munro, "That the assessment of all lands, houses, warehouses, shops, and counting-houses, or other property within this municipality, as shown by the assessment books now before the council, and reported by the assessment committee, be adopted." Seconded by councillor Bedford, and carried. "That the amount due in respect of the rate of one shilling in the pound imposed under the 79th section of the Municipal Act of 1858 for the now current year shall be payable at the expiration of thirty days from the service in each case of notice of such rate; but in all cases where payment of one-half of the said amount shall be made within thirty days after the expiration of the said period, no legal proceedings by distress or otherwise shall be taken by or on behalf of this council for the recovery of the remaining half of the said amount until the expiration of four months from the date of said payment." Seconded by councillor Cozens, and carried. Notices of motion were handed in by councillor Cozens and councillor Dunlop. The council then rose.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society was held to-day, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a director, in the room of Mr. Samuel Thompson, retired. Mr. S. A. Joseph, M.L.A., in the chair. The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., was elected. The annual meeting of the members of the society was then held. The report showed that 1246 new policies were issued during the fourteen months from the 1st January, 1865, to 28th February, 1866, and produced a total amount of new premiums of £20,862 8s. 3d. The claims paid at death amounted to £29,371 8s. 7d.; but there were other claims still unpaid, the proofs in support of which were incomplete, and which amounted to £3749 3s. 6d. The annual premium revenue of the society at the 28th of February was £100,279, and the number of policies in force at the same date was 6047. The amount at risk under the assurance branch was £2,793,137, and the invested funds at the same date were £310,717 11s. 9d., being an increase since last annual meeting of £70,418 2s. 6d. The report was adopted. Mr. James Powell was elected an auditor in the room of Mr. Wrench, retired. The election of two directors was commenced, but the result will not be known till half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday), to which time the meeting was adjourned at 6 o'clock, the personal votes having been taken, and the proxies handed in.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at noon.

From the *Economist* of the 24th of February we take the following:—

The accounts of the Bank of England, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation	—	£193,016
Public deposits	£118,305	—
Other deposits	415,374	—
Government securities	50,000	—
Other securities	—	562,933
Bullion	526,821	—
Rest	23,135	—
Reserve	1,077,471	—

The return of the Bank of England is of a very favourable nature. The reserve shows £1,077,471 increase. The addition to the bullion is £526,821. The private securities held by the Bank are £562,933, less than last week, while the private deposits as well as the public deposits have increased. The purchase of Government stock only figures at £50,000.

Subjoined is a table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1856:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1856.	1865.	1866.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£19,254,614	£20,101,078	£20,978,521
Public deposits	4,141,551	6,665,364	5,046,777
Other deposits	14,762,364	14,140,885	12,591,403
Government securities	11,946,006	11,025,241	9,915,443
Other securities	19,185,177	18,790,280	18,029,430
Reserve of notes and coin	6,508,872	9,590,713	8,260,345
Coin and bullion	10,757,392	14,600,233	13,823,936
Bank rate of discount	6 and 7 p. c.	5 p. c.	7 p. c.
Price of consols	91⅝	89⅛	87⅝
Average price of wheat	69s. 2d.	38s. 4d.	45s. 9d.
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 25 50	25 12½ 20	25 22½ 32½
Ditto Amsterdam ditto	11 18½ 19½	11 16 16½	11 18 19
Ditto Hamburg (3 months)	11 11½ 11¾	13 7¾ 8¼	13 10¼ 10¾

In the corresponding week of 1856, the peace conferences were on the point of being opened in Paris. A Government loan of £3,000,000 had just been issued, and a funding of £3,000,000 Exchequer bills had taken place.

In 1863, the issue of a new Italian loan of £28,000,000 was looked for. The disposition shown by Prussia to assist the Russian troops near the Polish frontier had been unfavourably commented on. Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co. had announced the junction of their business to that of the Consolidated Bank. The Bank rate of discount had been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

In 1864, an American fleet had been sent to the German Ocean. The razing of the Dannewerke had commenced. An engagement had taken place at Duppel, in which the Prussians had taken the village of Dubboel. The allies had entered Jutland, and the Prussians were fortifying the Bay of Kiel. Prussian troops were being concentrated on the Polish frontier. The Russians had been defeated at Kurzewo, in the Government of Radom. The Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax had decided on restoring the Chesapeake to her owner, subject to the payment of such expenses as the Attorney-General might exact. In America, Admiral Porter was fitting out a considerable fleet on the Mississippi. The Conscription Bill had passed Congress. The Greek National Assembly had empowered the Minister of Finance to issue credit bonds of 3,000,000 drachmas. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent. A slight advance had taken place in the English funds in consequence of the proposal of England for a conference having been accepted by Austria and Prussia. The supply of money in the discount market was abundant.

In 1865, the Peruvian Consolidated 5 per cent. loan had been introduced at 83½. News of the evacuation of Columbia and of the destruction of the city by fire had been received.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1856, a deficiency of £4,422,813; in 1863, a deficiency of £5,201,847; in 1864, a deficiency of £6,806,570; and in 1865, a deficiency of £4,649,395. In 1866, the deficiency is £5,428,967.

A WORKING MAN ON GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.—In the first place a young man of twenty by paying an annual sum of £1 16s. 2d. can insure at death the sum of £100, or by paying £1 annually he can insure at death the sum of £55 5s. 7d., or by monthly payments of 2s. the sum of £59 8s. 5d. will be paid by the Government to his next of kin, or nominee, at the death of the insured. Now, if we look to the contributions paid into benefit societies, say Odd Fellows or Foresters, it will be found to be at the rate of 6d. per week, or £1 6s. per annum, and at death the sum of £10 or £12 is paid to the widow or nominee, with half this amount at the death of member's wife, making together (at the highest sum named) £18, leaving a balance in favour of the Government plan (at the same rate of premium of 6d. per week) of £41 8s. 5d.; but it must be borne in mind, the benefit society pays to sick members a weekly sum of 10s. or 12s. during sickness; it is, however, but fair to state that in many cases this sick allowance is limited to a certain number of weeks, when a reduction of one-half takes place for another fixed number of weeks. If, then, six months' full allowance is taken, and during the like period half that allowance, at the highest sum named (12s. per week), it will give for such sick allowance the sum of £23 8s., which added to the £10 for death of member and his wife will make a total of £41 8s., thus showing that for a trifle less paid by an insurer with the Government there is a clear balance in his favour of £18 0s. 5d. When sickness visits a working man, such sick allowance is of vast importance to him and his family, and in reply to that argument I would submit that an insurer holding a policy from the Government for, say £60, can find no difficulty in borrowing money upon it, as it is good security, and therefore would easily relieve by that means his temporary necessities.—*Shoreditch Observer.*

ECONOMY.—When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadsides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blest, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good or better than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming generations.

A BIG STORY.—The latest Munchausen story was related by a boy who was begging in the streets of Plymouth the other day. He said he was a cabin boy on board an American liner, and for some of his mischievous pranks was headed up in a water-cask, with only the bung-hole to breathe through. On the following night a squall came up, the ship went down with all on board except himself, the cask containing him having rolled over into the sea on a sudden lurch of the vessel. Fortunately it kept "bung up," and after thirty hours' floating about he was cast on the coast, where, after he had made desperate efforts to release himself, he gave himself up to die. Some cows strolling along the beach were attracted to the cask, and, in switching round it, one of them accidentally slipped her tail into the bung-hole, which the boy grasped immediately, and kept fast holding with admirable resolution. The cow started off, and after running about three hundred yards the cask struck against the rock and broke to pieces. After wandering about for several days, he hailed a vessel and was taken on board and carried to Falmouth, from whence he proceeded to Plymouth.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

FORBES OF CULLODEN TO DUNBAR OF DUFFUS.—"Tuesday, 28th September, 1742. My dear Sir,—I told you that I could not doe myself the honour to witness the interment of your worthy father. This is to tell you that I have been drinking, this whole day, with our Magistrates and Town Council (God bless them), and am just now, almost unfit for your conversation; and therefor choose to goe home rather than expose myself, which I hope you will approve off. I hope you will ever believe that I am, with the greatest faith and truth, my dear sir, yours to serve you. WILL. FORBES."—*Social Life in Former Days; by E. Dunbar Dunbar.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472161

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS ON KANGAROO ISLAND.

(From the S. A. Register, April 6.)

MR. W. H. PORTER, of the Old Halfway House, Port Road, returned on Thursday, April 5th, from a brief visit to Kangaroo Island, bringing with him intelligence which will be read with the deepest interest. While out prospecting with Mr. W. Chapman and his son, on Good Friday, he discovered a human skeleton, surrounded by articles which will no doubt assist in the melancholy work of identification. The locality of the discovery was on the south coast, about three miles west of Mount Thisby, and twelve miles distant from the nearest house, that of Mr. Buick, an old settler. There the country is covered with dense scrub, similar to what abounds in other parts of the island. It comprises a dwarf tree known as the narrow-leaf, as also honeysuckle and prickly-bush, and in many places is interlaced by the "wait-a-bit" creeper, which proves a most embarrassing obstacle to travellers. Indeed, the whole character of the vegetation is such as to render it very easy for a person to lose his way, and to become hopelessly involved. It was there, on the outskirts of this scrub, and close to the shore, although above high-water mark, that the relics were found. Every vestige of integument had disappeared, and the bones, with the exception of the lower jawbone, which was missing, constituted a complete skeleton. Judging from appearances they must have belonged to a comparatively young man of ordinary stature, his youth being implied from the fact that the teeth were perfect. The poor fellow had evidently in his extremity sought out a place to die. He had laid himself down on a stony ledge, having a rock some six or seven feet high extending above him, affording an effectual protection against the south wind. His head was directed westward, and several of his bones had become disarranged, probably by birds of prey. The thighbone and a few of the smaller bones had fallen off the shelf on the earth below, and these were carefully replaced by Mr. Porter and his party. Lying between the body and the rock was the deceased's gun, with the muzzle pointing towards his feet, and near by were picked up the remains of a shot-belt, pocket compass, a large clasp-knife, as well as a powder-flask, a small piece of cloth which bore the look of having been a portion of a pocket, a mere fragment of some outer garment of a black colour, the shrivelled-up inner and outer sole of a boot, part of a brace buckle, several trouser and shirt buttons, and a flint. The gun was in a most dilapidated condition. The rust had corroded away the barrel almost to the stock, and all the metal connected with the weapon had been similarly deteriorated. The woodwork was tolerably sound, but the ramrod had fallen in two through decay. The hammer was down, and there was no means of ascertaining whether the gun was charged or not. The shot-belt had fallen into pieces; but through the gaping seam could be observed a considerable quantity of shot. The powder-flask was in an excellent state of preservation, although the spring had been entirely destroyed. By shaking it it could be ascertained that its contents had become consolidated, probably through the action of the moisture. The manufacturers' name—"Dixon & Son"—was very distinctly stamped upon it. The card and glass of the compass were uninjured, but the pindle and wooden stand were very much decayed. Within twenty yards of the remains there was a small reservoir of fresh water, formed from percolations through the rock, and bearing every mark of being permanent. A diligent search was made for scratches on the rocks or any other marks which might throw light upon the fate of the deceased, but in vain. It is not unlikely that he had contented himself with making memoranda in his pocket-book, and the remorseless hand of time had thus been enabled to sweep away every record which might have facilitated the discovery of his identity. The party having covered the bones with grass, set up two boards which had been washed ashore to mark the site, and returned, taking with them the various articles described above. These may now be seen at Mr. Porter's house, and he is very anxious that the friends of persons who have been lost on the island should come and examine them.

The first question which suggests itself is, whose remains can these be? and this cannot be answered with any degree of satisfaction. In view of the fact that they were situated within a few miles of the spot where poor Pennington, clerk to Messrs. Hanson and Hicks, disappeared so suddenly from his companions in December of 1855, it might seem that they indisputably belonged to him; but there are reasons which go to weaken this presumption. In the first place, any one acquainted with the peculiarly nervous temperament of that gentleman, must deem it extremely improbable that he would carry firearms on any account; but in addition to this, there is the positive statement of Mr. Buick, a resident on the island, that he pulled the party of excursionists, of which Mr. Pennington was a member, down the American river for some three miles on Sunday, December 30, and that not one of them had a gun. The next supposition is that they are those of Dr. Slater, who came out in the Africaine, Captain Duff, in 1836, and the conjecture is by no means unworthy of consideration. Dr. Slater was a young man of about 28 years of age, answering pretty closely, so far as stature is concerned, the impression gathered by Mr. Porter as to the size of the person whose skeleton he discovered. He also formed one of a party who landed upon Kangaroo Island with a view of traversing a portion of the country, having previously borrowed from one of the passengers a single-barrelled gun, his own being a double-barrelled one. On the route a companion named Osborne, aged 19, to whom he was much attached, fell ill, and being himself in a bad state of health he remained behind with him while his comrades pressed forward, and ultimately attained the end of their journey. Search was then made for the enfeebled travellers left behind, but without effect; and it is not improbable that Dr. Slater, after the death of his friend, wandered on through the dense scrub and laid himself down to die upon the coast. About the middle of the year 1858 some bones were found near Cape Borda, which were regarded by some as belonging to two men who had landed from the Orlena and perished, and by others as those of Dr. Slater and Mr. Osborne, but no satisfactory solution has ever been given to the question. Whether the present information will clear up the mystery resting upon the matter we do not know; but probably an examination of some of the articles, such as the gun and flask, will enable persons learned in matters of the kind to state whether it is likely that they have been lying by for thirty years.

We subjoin from the third number of the *Register*, published in 1837, the following interesting account of the tour in which Dr. Slater and Mr. Osborne were lost. The first two paragraphs consist of the introductory remarks of the Editor:—

"The following account, highly creditable to the writer, will be read with much interest. There is, unhappily, no doubt remaining of the loss of Dr. Slater and Mr. Osborne, and we regret that we cannot afford their relatives in England the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that their remains have been discovered.

"It is only certain that Mr. Osborne died before Dr. Slater, as the footsteps of the latter have been traced singly at some distance from the spot where they both left. The probability is that after Mr. Osborne had perished, the doctor set out alone, was unable to make his way through the brushwood, and then died exhausted.

"Journal of an excursion into the Interior of Kangaroo Island, November, 1836.

"The delightful appearance of the shore of Kangaroo Island induced the gentlemen in the aftercabin, passengers on board the barque Africaine, to propose to Captain Duff to allow them to go on shore at Morrell's boat harbour, situated between Cape Borda and Cape Forbin, to travel overland to Nepean Bay. This request was complied with; but the gentlemen saw occasion to alter their intention. The journey was then undertaken by Dr. Slater, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Nantes, Mr. Warren, Mr. Bagg, and myself. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were put on shore in a boat, with provisions enough to last us two days, and six bottles of rum. After considerable difficulty we effected a landing about 7 o'clock, and bivouacked about a mile from the shore under a thick bush. We agreed to take precautionary measures for the journey—our guns and pistols were to be kept loaded, and a regular watch during each night we might be out.

"Wednesday, November 2.—We breakfasted at 5 o'clock, and commenced our journey about 6, with a firm determination to make a good day's march. We travelled about four miles N. E. up one hill and down another, experiencing much inconvenience, and making our way through prickly shrubs with which hills abound. It was so bad occasionally that our hands bled a good deal. We now began to think of our undertaking, more especially as we could not find any fresh water. We were all very thirsty, and the sun was oppressively hot. We now altered our course to due north in the hopes of finding water, and in about an hour we discovered a stagnant pool in a valley, apparently unfit to drink, but we drank of it heartily, and felt no ill effects. Parrots with plumage of the most beautiful and lively colours abounded in this valley: we shot seven to take to the ship in the hope of preserving them. We filled our empty bottles with water, and took our course along the valley for about a mile. Having a small volume with us containing Captain Sunderland's report of an excursion into the interior of Kangaroo Island in the year 1819, we sat down upon stones having the appearance of marble, and one of the party read the following extract from his book:—'Close on the shore, within from a quarter to half a mile from the sea, the wood is very thick, but when this belt of wood is passed you come into an open country, covered with grass, where there are often hundreds of acres without a tree. I calculated, by comparison with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, there might be on this plain on the average three or four trees to an acre. I once crossed the island, a distance of about sixty miles, in two days. Once past the belt of wood which surrounds the island, we walked straight on end over the plains, found plenty of water in ponds, saw abundance of kangaroos and emus, and met with no difficulty or trouble. As we crossed the island I looked to the right and left, and saw everywhere the same open plains, now and then changed in appearance by close timber of great height on high points and ridges of land.' I have now no hesitation in declaring that nearly the whole of Captain Sutherland's report is one mass of falsehood. Our belief in its truth at that time has been the means of sacrificing two valuable lives; for, as will be seen in the sequel, Dr. Slater and Mr. Osborne perished. Had we not had confidence in Captain Sutherland's report, we should not have been induced to go further into the interior, but have returned to the coast, and made our way along its shores to Nepean Bay. After leaving the valley we altered our course, and went about N.E. in hopes of finding the tract of beautiful level country described by Sutherland, but the further we went the more impenetrable did the scrub and brushwood appear. We were obliged to chop our way through with a small hatchet, which we fortunately had with us. It was now twelve o'clock, and we sat down to dinner, drank our water, and set off again. The brush and scrub continuing as thick as ever, we began to despair. In the midst of all these troubles Mr. Osborne was taken seriously ill, declaring he could not proceed any further, and that we might go on without him, which we refused to do. We fortunately found water in a spring, and having lighted a large fire, we cooked a little pork, mixed him some rum and water, laid him under a bush close to the fire, and covered him well over. In two hours Mr. Osborne was sufficiently recovered to proceed a few miles further. We still continued south-east, over ankles in mud; we also crossed three beautiful streams of water, each at least 20 feet wide, the banks of one of them having a cascade formed of large slabs of marble or freestone, the water falling about four feet. The banks of one of the others were almost unapproachable for the tea-tree. In the neighbourhood of each of the rivers the soil appeared to be of a sandy loam, and contiguous to the bogs it was a vegetable mould. We bivouaced for the night in some scrub on the side of the marsh, thickly planted with tall trees, in which were a great number of parrots and wild pigeons.

"Thursday, November 3.—This morning we started at five o'clock, after partaking of a little salt beef and pork, in a southerly direction, through a belt of burnt trees about four miles wide. It may be as well to observe that the trees of the whole island present an appearance of having been recently burnt. After having passed this belt of trees we descended into a valley, and found another river, which we called Duff's River, after the commander of our vessel. Some difficulty was experienced in crossing it, and we found it necessary to steer in a south-easterly direction to avoid the ascent of a steep hill immediately before us. It was now about 12 o'clock. We lighted a fire, and cooked a small quantity of pork and beef, feeling convinced we should not terminate our journey in the time we had supposed. An immense range of hills lay before us, intersected by marshes in the valleys. At the termination of this range we found another very wide river, along which we were obliged to travel two miles before we could cross, and then only by means of a tree which had fallen over it. Having done this much we again ascended and descended hill after hill of great height, and found abundance of water in every valley. In the last marsh we had to cross up to our chests in water. We rested for the night (6 o'clock) in order to dry our clothing to prepare for the next day's march. We were all much exhausted, particularly Mr. Osborne, with the difficulty we experienced in travelling through the brushwood and scrub with which the hills and valleys abounded.

"Friday, November 4.—At 6 o'clock this morning we again commenced our journey, after partaking of a little biscuit and pork, steering due south over hills covered with brushwood, scrub, and marsh of the same character—one of the latter occupying the space of four or five hours to cross it, at the side of which we observed a pretty rivulet of excellent water. Having cleared this marsh, we ascended a hill and finished the remainder of our provisions, except a small portion of biscuit. After resting about an hour, we again proceeded on the same course over another high hill, of which we could scarcely observe the soil, it being literally covered with freestone. We then crossed another marsh, so thickly studded with prickly bushes resembling furze that we again experienced the greatest difficulty possible in wading through it. We shot a black cockatoo, and then took up our abode for the night, after having lighted a fire and dined on six of the parrots shot the first day, which we intended to preserve to take on board with us, and the black cockatoo shot this afternoon.

"Saturday, November 5.—Starvation day—no breakfast—no water! We commenced this morning steering due south, and after travelling a few miles through thicket after thicket of brushwood, we came to one which at the distance of every two or three yards the person at the head of the party was obliged to fall behind and let the second one go first. We continued pushing and forcing our way for some distance, until we were exhausted and compelled to sit down and rest ourselves in the midst of it for some time. We again proceeded, and at last made our way through it. We then sat down and shared the seventh parrot (shot the first day) amongst us; and at the summit of one of the hills still before us we observed the sea, and made our way for it, continuing to pass through brushwood and scrub, and made the coast about 7 o'clock in the evening, which proved to be at the entrance of a salt-water creek running into Vivonne Bay. On the beach, which was rocky, we picked up several pints of periwinkles, filled our bottles with salt water, returned to some sandhills at the side of the creek, lighted a fire, cooked them in a pannikin we fortunately had with us, and made a hearty supper.

"Sunday, November 6.—We could not partake of any breakfast on account of excessive thirst, caused by the periwinkles eaten the night previous. Our hardships had now fairly commenced. We again made our way to the beach, and travelled along the coast in the hopes of terminating our journey without going into the interior of the country; but our hopes were soon blasted, for after travelling about two miles our progress was impeded by a heavy surf striking against immense cliffs of four or five hundred feet high. We were obliged to ascend these, and we did it at the risk of our lives, which we did not then consider of much value to us. When we reached the summit we went inland in a north-easterly direction, and travelled, as usual through brushwood, over sand and stone hills, &c., about the distance of fifteen miles, and observed in the distance, at the summit of a very high hill, thickly studded with tall trees and scrub, a lagoon, known to the islanders by the name of Snake Lagoon. We endeavoured to make our way to it, but could not, in consequence of the scrub not allowing us to proceed in the direction we required. It afterwards proved to be fresh water. We had not quenched our thirst for the last two days, nor tasted anything to eat to-day, with the exception of a seagull killed on the beach in the morning. The sun became excessively hot, we sat down under some bushes that afforded a little shelter. After resting about two hours, we travelled a short distance further, when Mr. Osborne was again taken ill, sat down, and proposed to divide the party, and leave Dr. Slater and myself with him. This arrangement was not agreed to; and we induced him in a short time to proceed. When we had travelled about two miles we observed another lagoon, called by the islanders Morrell's Lagoon, which we reached about 7 o'clock. We here observed the footsteps of two persons (one without shoes) and a dog. We skirted its left bank and heard a gun fire, which we supposed to be from the Africaine. At this time I left some periwinkles, bottles, and sponge on the beach of the lagoon. Mr. Osborne and Dr. Slater said they would not proceed any further, but requested the remainder of the party to go on and endeavour to get on board the Africaine that night, and send them some assistance in the morning, which we promised to do. We had travelled about an hour when it became dark, without our observing the sea, so that we were obliged to halt for the night.

"Monday, November 7.—This morning the sea was not visible till we had travelled south-east from fifteen to twenty miles, when we observed and made the coast in the afternoon at Bay d'Estrée. We shot two seagulls, immediately cut their throats, and sucked their blood, which afforded us great relief, having had no water for the last three days, nor scarcely anything to eat. We lighted a fire and cooked them, and afterwards travelled along the beach some distance, and observed a studdingsail boom erected there, from which circumstance it is known to the islanders as Studdingsail Boom Beach. Here we again lighted a fire about twenty yards from the beach, and gathered several armfuls of seaweed for our beds. Before we lay down we observed a large black snake crawl from beneath the weeds. We were too tired to care for snakes, and this night's rest was the most comfortable we had experienced during our excursion.

"Tuesday, November 8.—We travelled along the beach nearly the whole day (observing the staves of two large casks tied up of the kind used for whaling) in the hopes of seeing some shipping, and were under the necessity of bathing our faces with salt water by means of a sponge, which afforded some little relief. Feeling confident we were at Bay d'Estrée, we again struck inland in a due northerly direction, and came in sight of Lagoon Bay, where Captain Sutherland says he anchored. We lighted our fire, and rested for the night.

"The next morning we eagerly sucked the drops of water from off the trees that surrounded us, it having rained somewhat during the night. We then waded through the lagoons in a westerly direction, and afterwards found some brackish water in a gully, and drank very heartily of it. From its effects it must have been mineral water, and it made us unable to proceed for two hours. We again travelled inland through abundance of scrub and underwood, and in the evening made Seal Bay, and observed on the beach three huts. We picked up a quantity of periwinkles and cooked them for our supper, being the first meal we had had for four days, except the two gulls shot on Monday.

"Thursday, November 10.—We travelled along the beach without shoes or stockings (they being entirely worn out) a short distance, where in a gully running down from the mountains we found some fresh water, being the first we had drunk for five days. We then proceeded about five miles further, and observed the ship in Nepean Bay, but were obliged to go inland again, the rocks being too bold for us to pass. At about 11 o'clock we again made the beach, when Mr. Nantes was taken ill. He lay down on the beach, and desired us to proceed and send him assistance. It being low water, we waded through the shoalest part until we came to Threewell River, which we experienced much difficulty in crossing. None of us were able to swim, but we crossed over opposite to a settlement formed by the surveying party, where the writer of this nearly lost his life, for the second time since the party left the ship, by drowning. He was only saved by Mr. Baggs taking hold of the hair of his head, and his being so much taller enabled him to do so. In about an hour after this we arrived at Kingscote, the settlement of the South Australian Company. Immediately on our arrival, Mr. Samuel Stephens took the greatest care of us, and under the directions of Dr. Wright (whose attention I cannot forget to mention) had some nourishing food prepared for us. He then dispatched a boat for Mr. Nantes, whom they did not find till the next day.

"The next morning we found that the greatest anxiety was entertained for our safety by those of the settlement and by our fellow-passengers on board the Africaine, that the islanders had been dispatched with their wives over the island, and a boat sent about the coast to trace us, if possible, immediately on the arrival of the Africaine. Each night we were out carronades were fired and fires made on the highest hills in various directions. The footsteps we observed and the gun we heard fired at Morrell's Lagoon proved to have been made by one of the parties who were in search of us. All this was done under the immediate directions of Mr. Samuel Stephens (manager of the South Australian Company), Dr. Wright, and Mr. Hallett, whose exertions and anxiety on this occasion deserve our warmest thanks. To divert from the subject before me, I cannot help speaking of Captain Duff only in terms of reproach. When he heard from Mr. Stephens it was unlikely that we should ever return, he was in duty bound to have kept his vessel in Nepean Bay a few days longer, to have ascertained the result, and not allow some of us to have remained on the island at least a month before we could proceed to the main, and then only by the indulgence of Mr. Samuel Stephens. Up to the time I write, nothing, unfortunately, has been heard of Dr. Slater or Mr. Osborne, except that the islanders had observed their track and followed it for some considerable distance. One black woman was out sixteen days without being able to discover them. So that there is not much doubt they must have perished, and what has become of the bodies I cannot think of without feelings of deep regret. ROBERT FISHER."

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 20th.—Business: The wholesale stores report that a fair amount of business has been transacted with the up-country during the week considering that most of the orders have been forwarded to the stations by the return wool drays. The retail trade is expected to improve, but at present the town is very dull. The rain that has fallen during the last few days will no doubt cause a slight reaction to take place. The arrival of the English correspondence has not at present affected the markets. Holders of wool will expect an advance on present quotations, owing to the demand in the Home markets. Sperm candles have advanced and are expected to rule still higher. Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., and J. Creer, report an excellent demand for their local made millet brooms, which are quoted at 22s to 24s per dozen.

Teas continue firm at present quotations; congous, best brand, £10 10s per chest; hysonskin, £8 per chest.

Sugars continue firm: Ration is quoted at £30 to £34 per ton; Bright Mauritius, £38 to £45 per ton; Company's No. 1., £46 per ton; crystals, £52 per ton.

Oilmen's Stores of all kinds continue scarce, and at present no extra shipments being expected, prices will therefore rule high for some time to come. Sperm candles are quoted at 1s 4d per lb, and a considerable advance is looked for; bottled fruits, 14s to 15s per dozen; pickles, 12s to 13s per dozen; sardines, ½-lb. tins, 10s per dozen, ¼-lb. tins 15s per dozen; English jams, 13s 6d to 14s 6d per dozen; currants, 7½d per lb.

Salt.—Liverpool £5 10s to £6 per ton; rock salt at £7 to £7 10s per ton; fine salt, £6 per ton.

Brandy (Martell's), firm at 21s 6d to 23s per gallon; pale brandy, 30s to 40s per dozen, best brands 45s to 60s per case. Gin, key brand, 42s to 45s per case. Whisky, 34s to 36s per dozen. West India rum, 30 o.p., 18s 6d to 19s 6d. per gallon.

English Ale.—Bass's No. 3, £8 per hogshead; Marrian's (new brew), £7 10s to £8 per hogshead; bottled ale and porter, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per dozen.

Rice continues very scarce, and is quoted from £28 to £32 per ton for best Patna.

Tobacco.—Colonial, manufactured from the pure Virginian leaf, 4s 6d per lb.; colonial, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; leaf, 4d to 5d per lb.; American negrohead, 7s to 8s per lb.; cigars, 100s to 130s per 1000.

Wool.—Most of the wool has now arrived, very little is now coming forward. The late English news will cause holders to ask advanced rates.

Carriage plentiful at moderate rates horse teams are preferred.

Flour and Wheat.—The market for breadstuffs is still in a stagnant state, but a better feeling is begining to prevail, owing to some of the principal consumers whose stocks are exhausted being compelled to make purchases and its being thought by some that prices will not recede much more than they have done. Large quantities of Chilian flour are being offered at reduced rates, but as some of it is unsound it is not in general favour. The retail rates at the mills remain unchanged, viz., fine 20s, seconds 19s per 100 lbs. There has been no district grown wheat in the market lately.

Maize.—The maize market is dull and prices have a downward tendency here as well as at Sydney. The exporters have withdrawn from the market for the present, believing that prices will decline very low ere long from the effect of the heavy arrivals at Melbourne and Sydney of Californian oats; purchases have been made this week at 4s to 4s 3d per bushel, but it is now hard to sell any quantity above 3s 9d per bushel.

Bran and Pollard.—Stocks of bran and pollard are still moderate, and as there is a good demand prices are steady at £6 to £7 per ton wholesale, and 8s per 100 lbs. retail.

Hay.—The rains have checked the tendency to speculate in hay, which is now quoted at £3 to £4 10s per ton.

Bread.—4½d per 2 lb. loaf wholesale, 5d retail.

Poultry.—Fowls, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per pair wholesale, 3s to 3s 6d retail; ducks 3s to 3s 6d per pair wholesale, 4s retail; geese 5s to 6s per pair wholesale, 7s to 8s retail; cock turkeys 7s to 8s per pair wholesale, 10s retail; hen turkeys, 4s per pair wholesale, 7s retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb. wholesale, 1s 3d to 1s 6d retail; eggs, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per dozen wholesale, 1s 6d retail; cheese, English, very scarce, 1s 9d to 2s per lb. retail; colonial cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. wholesale, 10d to 1s retail; bacon, scarce, 7d to 8d per lb. wholesale, 1s retail; honey, 4d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 8d retail

Vegetables.—Sydney potatoes are quoted at £6 to £6 10s per ton wholesale, 8s per cwt. retail; carrots 2s to 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, 3d per bunch retail; onions 9s per cwt. wholesale, 2d per lb. retail; green onions 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 2d to 3d per bunch retail; cabbages, 2s to 3s per dozen wholesale, 3d to 6d each; cucumbers, 4d to 6d per dozen wholesale, 1d each retail; pumpkins, 2s to 3s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each.

Fruit.—Bananas 1s per dozen wholesale, 1½d to 2d each; pineapples very scarce, prices nominal; apples 11s to 13s per case, 1s to 2s per dozen retail; quinces 4d to 6d per dozen wholesale, 6d to 8d retail; water melons 1s to 1s 3d per dozen wholesale, 2d to 6d each; pears 10s per case, 1s per dozen retail; baking pears 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 2d each retail; plums, 10s per case, 3d per dozen retail. A few oranges in the market.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 20s per cwt. wholesale, 4d per lb. retail; salt beef 25s per 100 lbs.; mutton 4½d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d retail; pork and veal 6d per lb.; lamb 4s 6d to 5s 6d per quarter.

Leather Market.—Maitland sole leather, 10d to 1s per lb.; Sydney sole leather, 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; Maitland and Sydney kip, 1s 8d per lb.; calfskins, 3s to 5s per lb.; French and English ditto, 5s to 6s per lb.; harness leather, 11d to 1s 1d per lb; basils, 10s to 18s per dozen.

Tallow scarce; station, £34 to £35 per ton; boiling, £37 to £40; candles, 7½d per lb. wholesale, 8d retail; soap 40s to 42s per cwt.; hides, 7s to 15s each; sheepskins, 4d to 4½d per lb.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, on TUESDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, THIS DAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock,
100 head fat cattle, a prime picked lot.

Fat Sheep.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Seivel to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
400 fat wedders.

Wade's Horses, from the Crookwell.

At Camperdown Yards, WEDNESDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Thomas Wade to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock,
90 colts and fillies, suited for light and heavy draught work.
These horses are direct from the breeder's hands, whose name as a producer of draught stock has long been famous. They are in fine condition, and worthy the attention of shippers and others.

NEGRETTI SHEEP.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th.
Without reserve.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock,
20 choice young rams, bred by H. B. Fitz, Esq., of Pilton, Darling Downs, Queensland.
And are the produce of a stud flock which was established in 1841 by the late J. J. Whitting, Esq., from a lot of selected ewes from the flocks of the late J. B. Bettington, Esq., of Brindley Park, and the best rams that could be obtained, none of which cut less than 6 lbs. of clean spout-washed wool.
These rams were dropped in September, 1864, and are now eighteen months old, excepting one or two which are twelve months older.
Their sire was bred by Mr. Hoffschlaeger, of Mecklenburg, and cost there £102. He took the Agricultural Society's Silver Medal at Toowoomba, 1854, as the best imported ram for size, weight of fleece, and quality of wool.
The brothers of these rams were awarded the Silver Medal at the show in Toowoomba, 1854, as the best colonial bred rams.

Powerful Colts, by "Drayman."

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. W. J. Storrier to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
30 head powerful colts, by "Drayman," in good condition, from the Goulburn district.

40 Head Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Donald M'Donald to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
40 head strong broken and unbroken horses, in good condition, from the Goulburn district.

60 Head Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Pearce to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
60 head colts and fillies, adapted for harness horses and hackneys.

WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Private Families, &c.

HERBERT GIBSON is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, by order of the executors of the late Mr. D. Calvin, machinist,
The whole of the stock and tools in trade in the above estate, without the least reserve—comprising, thermometer churns, washing machines, clothes wringers, refrigerators, benches, tools, quantity of timber, and various effects.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Richard Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, on THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize; on FRIDAY, at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
At his Auction Mart, at 2 o'clock,
Fruit. Also,
A first-rate pony, saddle, and bridle, warranted quiet to ride.

Prime Fat Cattle,

At the Victoria Yards, on WEDNESDAY.

HARRISON and JONES are instructed by Edward Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock,
150 head prime fat cattle, a really choice lot.

WEDNESDAY, April 25th.

On the Premises, No. 280, Pitt-street.

Magnificent White and Gold Figured China Tea Services, cost 20 guineas each
White and Gold, and other Toilet Services
Dinner Services
Decanters, Tumblers, and Wine Glasses
China Vases and Ornaments
General Crockery and Earthenware.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Pearson, Importer, 289, Pitt-street, to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of his valuable stock-in-trade.
Further particulars will be published.
No reserve. Terms cash.

On TUESDAY, April 24th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Attractive Unreserved Sale of Fine Col. Gold, Jewellery, &c.

Consisting of
Gold and Silver Watches
Ditto Long Guard and Albert Chains
Brooches, Bracelets, Suites
Rings, Pins, Lockets, Charms
Diamond Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.
To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, April 24th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above elegant assortment of fine col. gold, jewellery, watches, &c.
Terms at sale.

Under Distraint for Rent.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY will sell by auction, on the Premises known as "Collingwood," Liverpool, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Patent wool press, drying sheets
Lot of wool, scale and weights, &c.
Terms, cash.
Offices—King-street East.

Important Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 24th April, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

Established 1840.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising horsehair sofas, couches, and chairs; telescope dining table, loo and occasional tables; chiffonieres, wardrobe, and bookcases; chest of drawers, marble-top washstands, marble-top dressing tables, and toilet glasses; drawing-room suite in rosewood, easy chairs, chimney glasses, large carpet and rug, pictures, melodian, ornaments; china, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, iron bedsteads, wood bedsteads, bedding of every description.
Terms, cash. No reserve; all being under a bill of sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. John Gibbs to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, No. 99, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo,
Household furniture, tables, chairs, chest drawers, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and effects.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Dominick Lacerda, pawnbroker, 206, Parramatta-street.

Attractive Sale.

On TUESDAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The largest and most varied assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects offered for some time, comprising,
Hair seated couches, sofas, and chairs
Loo and dining and other tables
Book-cases and chiffonieres
Chest drawers, wardrobes
Washstands and chamber services
Kitchen dressers and meat safes
Chimney and toilet glasses
Glassware, chimney ornaments
1 pianoforte
2 large carpets and matting
Iron and wooden bedsteads, and bedding.
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

Drapery, Winceys, Galas, Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing, ex Elizabeth Nicholson.

THURSDAY, 26th,
FRIDAY, 27th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of drapery, winceys, galas, clothing, &c., &c.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Unreserved Clearing-out Sale.

On the Premises, George-street South,
Lately occupied by A. Hunter and Co.,
Next door to Mr. John Dolby's.

By order of the Official Assignee.

MONDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street South, next door to Mr. John Dolby's,
The stock-in-trade of the premises lately occupied by Alexander Hunter and Co., with all the goods removed from the various branch establishments.
All the goods must be removed on the day of sale.
Terms as usual.

Steam Engine.

TUESDAY, 24th April.

To Engineers, Saw-mill Proprietors, Manufacturers, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
One 10 horse-power engine, with oscillating cylinder, and other late improvements.
The engine can be seen on application at Dawson's foundry, Lower George-street.
Terms at sale.

First Sale of Colonial made Round and Flat Iron.
From the Fitzroy Iron Mines.

TUESDAY, 24th April.

To Iron Masters, Ironmongers, Ironfounders, Engineers, Storekeepers, and all interested in the Iron trade and the speedy development of this new and promising branch of Australian industrial enterprise.

Introductory Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the directors of the Fitzroy Iron Mining Company to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 24th April, at 11,
Round iron, 1¼, 1⅛ inch
Flat iron, 1¼, 1½.

This iron, the produce of the Fitzroy mines, is offered for unreserved sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the object of the directors being to ensure a full and complete trial for this the first attempt at turning to practical account the rich and inexhaustible supply of the purest ore now being worked at Fitzroy.
Terms at sale.

Patent Nails.

TUESDAY, 24th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
74 kegs patent nails.
Terms at sale.

Paint.

TUESDAY, 24th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
96 kegs green paint.
Terms at sale.

Magarey's Flour.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
First lot to be offered,
42 bags Magarey's Adelaide superfine flour, much damaged
60 bags ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

CIDER.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Second lot to be offered,
15 casks cider.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
Important Preliminary Announcement.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade.

Detailed Particulars will be duly announced.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilman's stores, provisions, Mauritius sugars, tea, &c.
Terms at sale.

TEA.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Meteor, from Foo Chow.
More or less damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

Ex Meteor.
DG over C in heart.

Slightly.	Much.
1—23 chests	1 chest
2—33 ditto	12 chests
4—15 ditto	3 ditto
6—14 ditto	1 ditto
7—10 ditto	0
8—15 ditto	0
11—41 ditto	3 ditto
12— 5 ditto	0
13—12 ditto	0
15—24 ditto	4
3—25 half-chests	17 half-chests
5— 2 ditto	6 ditto
10—10 ditto	2 ditto
16— 1 ditto	0
17—20 ditto	2 ditto
18—13 ditto	0
19—22 ditto	0
20—11 ditto	0
21— 2 ditto	0
24—37 ditto	6
29— 3 ditto	0
9— 1 box	0
14— 3 boxes	0
26— 5 ditto	0
27— 0	4 boxes
28— 0	3 ditto.

Terms, cash.

SHERRY
PORT
SCROGGIE'S ALE.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th April, at 11 o'clock,
8 quarter-casks sherry
40 cases port
30 casks Scroggie's bottled ale.
To close an account.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 24th April, 1866.

PLAIN GALVANIZED IRON.
To Ironmongers, Builders, Contractors, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Granite City,
RF&Co, in oblong,
4 cases galvanized tinned sheets plain iron, Lion brand, 6 x 26 and 28 gauge.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 24th April, 1866.

DAMAGED IRONMONGERY, &c.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th April, 1856, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex William Duthie, —— from London,
Damaged by sea water,
F&Co., 3228,
1½ dozen woollen saddle girths
1½ ditto union ditto
6 ditto 2-feet rulers, 1 inch square joints
4 ditto ditto, 1½-inch arched joints
4 ditto door springs, XXX, 16 inches
1 ditto ditto, 18 inches
12 sets wire dish covers
6 patent punch saw sets
3 dozen iron toast forks
2 Carter's weighing machines
5 painters' rush baskets
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 24th April, 1866.

DATES.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN. G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
50 bags dates.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April, 1866.

BRASS OFFICE CLOCKS
ALARUM CLOCKS
TIMEPIECES
MARBLE CLOCKS, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th April, 1866, at 11,
10 packages of
Clocks
Timepieces, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th April, 1866.

LEICHHARDT LODGE, NEWTOWN, just beyond the TOLL-BAR, residence of Mr. W. H. Aldis, who intends to reside in the city.

Household Furniture
Oil Paintings, Engravings
Drawing and Dining Room Furniture
Rosewood Pianoforte
Bedroom Furniture, viz.:—Four-post Bedsteads, Washstands and Dressing Tables, Horsehair Mattresses, Bedding, &c.
Carpeting, Dressing Glasses
Rosewood, Loo, and Dining Tables
Sideboard, Carpets, Hearthrugs
Easy Chairs, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers
Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, &., &c., &c.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Salesmen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instruction to sell by auction, at Leichhardt Lodge, Newtown, just beyond the Toll-bar, on THURSDAY, 26th April, 1866, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

Glassware
Porous Water Bottles.

To Glassware Dealers
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted glassware and porous water bottles.
Terms at sale.

On an early Day.

Now landing.
A choice and varied assortment of Books, in every department of Literature.

To Booksellers.
To Librarians, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the books are landed.
A choice and varied assortment of books, in every department of literature.
For positively unreserved sale.

TUESDAY, 24th Instant.

Roubaix Jener and Co.'s Candles
Olive Oil
Oatmeal
Pearl Barley
Patent Groats
Eleme Raisins
Selected Figs
Loaf Sugar
Salad Oils
Sardines
Half-pints Castor Oil
Jar Salt
1 lb. Salmon
North Wilts Cheese
Blood's Stout, &c., &c., &c.

Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Shippers, and others.

1201 Packages of New Goods, now landing ex Elizabeth Nicholson.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
1201 packages, viz.,
300 boxes Roubaix Jener and Co.'s candles, 16 oz.
150 ditto ditto ditto, 13 oz.
16 jars olive oil
10 half-jars ditto
20 kegs oatmeal, each 1 cwt.
20 ditto ditto, each 2 cwt.
30 cases patent groats
120 boxes Eleme raisins
200 ditto selected figs
16 cases loaf sugar
10 ditto pint salad oil
10 ditto pint decanter salad oil
10 ditto half-pint ditto ditto ditto
70 ditto sardines, ½ and ¼
15 ditto half-pint castor oil
38 casks jars salt
30 cases 1 lb. salmon
20 ditto North Wilts cheese
100 ditto Blood's stout, each 4 dozen, quarts
25 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 ditto, pints, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—These goods are now landing.

On THURSDAY, April 26th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of Mr. Pimm, Denison-street, Woollahra.

To Furniture Buyers, Tradesmen, and others.

Useful Household Furniture
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Crockery, Holloware
Iron Boilers, Kitchen Utensils
Dresser, Wash Tubs
Baker's Cart and Harness
Butcher's Cart
Useful Bay Horse, good in any kind of harness
Baker's Trough and Table.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. Pimm to sell by auction, at his Residence, Denison-street, Woollahra,
The whole of his household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

REMOVED TO THE ROOMS FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

To Furniture Buyers
Parties Furnishing, and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The furniture of a ten-roomed house, consisting of
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Bedroom furniture
Pianoforte and harmonium
Concertina, by Wheatstone
Useful crockery
Ornaments, vases
Carpets and hearth rugs
Culinary utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
The above are on view.

MOST IMPORTANT
to all connected with the Shipping Interest.

For Sale by Public Auction,
The fine Clipper Barque,
LEONIDAS,
270 Tons Register
400 ditto Burthen.
, Now lying at the Market Wharf, where she is open for the strictest examination.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed by the owners to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock,
The fine clipper barque,
LEONIDAS,
now lying at the Market Wharf, where she has just discharged 315 tons flour, from Chili. She was substantially and faithfully built of the best materials, at Peterhead, in 1854, for the Moreton Bay trade; is copper-fastened. She is 270 tons register, but carries dead weight and measurement 400 tons, goes to sea with only 50 tons ballast; her draught of water when deeply laden is 12 feet 6 inches; she was docked, thoroughly overhauled, and remetalled in August, 1864, and is in perfect sea-going order.
Her inventory, which is very complete, may be seen at the Sale Room.
This fine vessel is too well and favourably known in this port to require comment. She is noted for her rapid passages to and from the East, and has delivered in Sydney within the last two and a half years five cargoes of sugar, all without a stain.
She is now in first-rate order, and can be sent to sea at a moment's notice, without a shilling expense, except for provisions.

The auctioneer again specially invites intending purchasers to thoroughly inspect the vessel, feeling assured that to an experienced eye she is everything that can be desired.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION, OF
Teas, Sugars, Groceries, &c.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
Sound and damaged teas, sugars, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

BLUE CLOTH and COTTON DRILL.

At the Commissariat.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy,
The undermentioned cloth, landed from the transport ship Albert Victor:—
3 bales blue cloth
1 bale white cotton drill.
Terms, cash.

THE FARRIERS' ARMS, PUBLIC-HOUSE, NEWTOWN ROAD.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The well-known inn on the Newtown Road, near to the intersection of the Missenden Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Chapel, and known as the Farriers' Arms.
☞ Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

THE SCHOONER FRIENDS.

Now lying at Moon's Wharf, Miller's Point.

For Sale, on THURSDAY, April 26th.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee in the estate of Mr. J. Thorne, broker and commission agent, with the consent of the mortgagee, to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known schooner FRIENDS, now discharging cargo at Moon's Wharf, Miller's Point, with all her tackle, sails, anchors, chains, boats, &c., in good order.
This vessel is coppered and copper-fastened, well found in sails, rigging, and ground tackle; a full set of timber gear, for loading and discharging heavy logs. She was faithfully built at Milwall, London river; registers 95 tons; will carry 160 tons of dead weight, or 200 tons of general cargo, on 10 ft 6 in. draught. She is an excellent sea boat, and her sailing qualities are seldom equalled.

☞ The Captain on board will afford full information and show the vessel.

A 400-ACRE FARM, NEAR THE OAKS, CAMDEN.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
A farm of 200 acres, with improvements, on the Merriberri Creek, Camden, granted to William Mann, separated by the creek by Mr. J. Hosking's farm of 500 acres, bounded on the north by S. Hilton's 132-acre farm, and on the east by a road to Billet's Creek, being also in the immediate vicinity of Roberts', Stephens', Rapley's, and Albury's farms.
Of the farm about 20 acres are cleared and fenced with a good three-rail fence, a four-roomed cottage is built, stock-yard put up, and a small orchard planted.
On the uncleared land is some fine ironbark timber. The soil is said to be very good, free from floods, yet abundantly supplied with water in the driest seasons.

☞ Distance from Camden by Brownlow Hill Estate, about six miles.
Title—A grant from the Crown, by purchase at one pound per acre.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF FATTENING COUNTRY ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE BUNDEMAR CREEK, ADMITTED TO BE THE PICK OF THAT LOCALITY, SITUATED 40 MILES BELOW DUBBO, ON THE MACQUARIE RIVER, and adjoining the well-known stations of Messrs. BROCKLEHURST, GEORGE SMITH, and JOSEPHSON and OAKES, and near to Mr. EDWARD FLOOD'S celebrated CALF-PEN RUNS.
With BUNDEMAR will be sold
1000 HEAD OF CHOICE WELL-BRED CATTLE (more or less).

TERMS.—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at six and twelve months, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from Major Lowe, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, at 11 o'clock,
THAT SPLENDID FATTENING STATION, known as
BUNDEMAR CREEK,
watered by the Bundemar.
This station was the first selection on that creek, and has been in the possession of the present owner's family since its first occupation. It is acknowledged by competent judges to be one of the MOST FATTENING STATIONS in the WESTERN DISTRICT, and is PERMANENTLY WATERED.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a three-roomed cottage, kitchen, paddock, stockyard, with all the latest improvements for spaying and branding, garden, &c., &c.
THE STOCK consists of 1000 HEAD OF CHOICE WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less, of the well known ML brand, which will be mustered and delivered.

, Stores, stock horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ To any one on the look out for a choice fattening station within easy distance of market, the present is an opportunity which seldom offers of securing a really first-class remunerative investment.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 24th APRIL.

Valuable Stations in the
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

The undersigned beg the particular attention of Capitalists to the Sale by Auction, of the following
IMPORTANT PASTORAL PROPERTIES.

viz.,
TENTERFIELD, with 29,014 Sheep, and 2714 Cattle,

and
CLIFTON, with 18,988 Sheep, and 114 Cattle.

To be held at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th April, instant, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Mortgagee, whose instructions to sell
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
are imperative.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
Stock and Station Auctioneers and Agents.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 24th instant.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND STATIONS.

IMPORTANT SALE by the undersigned, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 24th April instant, at 11 o'clock,
Comprising the following valuable and extensive pastoral properties, viz.,
NEW SOUTH WALES.
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.—Tenterfield Station, together with 29,014 SHEEP, more or less, and 2714 CATTLE, more or less; also, in the same district,
CLIFTON STATION,
together with 18,988 Sheep, and 114 Cattle, more or less,
In one or two lots.
, These Stations are for absolute Sale by order of the Mortgagee, to close accounts.

QUEENSLAND.
WARREGO DISTRICT. — ELIZABETH CREEK STATION, part of the Great Western Downs, together with 15,905 SHEEP, more or less.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—PALM TREE CREEK STATION, on the Upper Dawson River, together with 17,921 SHEEP and 200 CATTLE, more or less.

NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT. -- PENTLAND HILLS STATION, on the head waters of the Rolleston River, together with 9919 SHEEP, more or less.
, This property will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

HUNTER RIVER.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Donald Macintyre, Esq.

For Sale on TUESDAY, 5th June, 1866.

All those
15,300 SHEEP, more or less
1,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
now depasturing on purchased land belonging to the late
DONALD MACINTYRE, Esq.,
situated in the Counties of Brisbane and Durham, on the Dartbrook and Guangua and Nerobingabla Creeks, and comprising the following estates, viz:—

KAYUGA, containing	....	2,904 acres
Cuen, ditto	....	16,563 acres
Arden Hall, ditto	....	960 acres
Tamborough, ditto	....	122 acres
		20,549 acres.

And also the pre-emptive leases attached thereto, covering 11,340 acres, and the rented block of 2560 acres, adjoining Cuen, belonging to J. J. Webber, Esq., making, together with the rights appertaining thereto, a very large extent of rich pastoral country, a lease for which for 4 years, from 1st June next, will be granted to the purchaser of the sheep and cattle.

The improvements on Kayuga Estate are of an important character, and comprise every requisite for working the property with comfort and economy.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.—One-fourth cash, and residue by approved bills at 1, 2, and 3 years' date, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Donald M'Intyre, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
TUESDAY, the 5th JUNE NEXT.
at 11 o'clock.
The above choice FLOCKS of SHEEP and HERD of CATTLE.
The Estate of Kayuga has a very large frontage to the Dart Brook, and is fenced in, forming large paddocks. The IMPROVEMENTS are on this block, and comprise HOMESTEAD and all necessary buildings for carrying on the property. The CUEN property is situated on both sides of the Nerobingabla Creek, to which it has a frontage of many miles.
These estates, and the pre-emptive leases adjoining them, are well known for their fattening as well as their healthy character, and are estimated to carry 20,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle in all seasons. They are surrounded by other first-class properties, belonging to the Messrs. Hall, Mr. Cox, Mr. George Bowman, and others.

The purchaser of the following stock will be entitled to, and have to accept, a lease for four years, from 1st June 1866, of the whole of the abovementioned freehold, pre-emptive, and rented land, covering an area of upwards of 28,980 acres, at a rental of £420 per annum, payable half-yearly.
The Sheep consist of

Ewes	1020	1 year old
	2022	maiden
	976	4 years old
	880	5 ditto
	961	aged.
Total of ewes		5859
Weaners—mixed sexes..........		4226
Wethers....	1026	1 year old
	2302	2 years ditto
	878	4 ditto ditto
	877	5 ditto ditto
Total of wethers		5083
Rams—mixed ages		150
Total of sheep......		15,318

, These sheep are of a very superior description, and yield good fleeces. The clip (ↄM conjoined) is well known, and always commands high prices in the London market; the last clip averaged 25½d per lb. Of the wether sheep upwards of 1000 are now fattened and ready for market.

1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
A quiet herd, all over six months old, to be mustered and delivered.
, Stores, horses, and other working stock, gear, implements, and all belongings to form part of the purchase, and be taken by valuation in the usual manner.

☞ RICHARDSON and WRENCH beg particular attention to the above important sale as one offering peculiar advantages. The lease to be granted is nearly equal in length of time to those granted by Government, without the drawback of being open to free selection. The position is about nine miles from Scone, and the whole of the principal markets of the colony for fat stock are within easy distances. As it is the intention of the executors to sell the above stock on the day appointed, intending purchasers are invited to inspect the flocks and country prior to the day of sale.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE NEW SHEFFIELD INN,
FITZROY IRON MINES,
SOUTHERN ROAD,
together with 50 acres of land.

THE LAKE FARM,
77 Acres, Cutaway Hill, near Berrima.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, Hughes' 50-acre grant, near Mittagong, bounded on the west 3 chains, commencing opposite the south-west corner of Bradley's purchase at Gibraltar Creek; on the west by a line 46 chains to the Southern Road; on the north by that road, and on the east by Gibraltar Creek, on a portion of which is the NEW SHEFFIELD INN, containing 8 rooms; kitchen, stable, also several huts, and a large stone quarry worked by Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford.
All those two grants to M'Neilly, containing 77 acres, known as the Lake Farm, Cutaway Hill, Southern Road, near Berrima, together with the improvements thereon, comprising cottage of 6 rooms, stock-yard, &c.
☞ The above are well known as the properties of Mr. A. Welby, and will be positively sold on the above date, by order of the mortgagee.
Fuller particulars in a future advertisement.

TITLE deeds may be inspected on application to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTPONED TO 24th INSTANT.

THE PICK OF THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

IN ONE OR TWO LOTS.

Those truly magnificent first-class Pastoral Properties,
TENTERFIELD,
and
CLIFTON,
(formerly belonging to Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson),
together with
48,000 SHEEP (more or less)
2828 HEAD of CATTLE (more or less).

, Stores, Drays, Teams, Working Horses, Implements, Machinery, and all belongings necessary for carrying on such an important property to be taken by valuation in the usual way by arbitration.

TERMS, LIBERAL.
One-fourth Cash, residue by bills at 1, 2, and 3 years' date, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, secured on the property by mortgage in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 24th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
In one or more lots, to suit purchasers,

The above important and valuable pastoral properties, which rank amongst the most celebrated of the New England runs, and are well known as having formerly formed part of the estate of Sir S. A. Donaldson, and respecting which the following is a comparatively bare outline of their particulars.

TENTERFIELD.
This station is situated on the table-land of New England, on the head of the Severn River, or Tenterfield Creek, and 110 miles from the shipping port of Grafton, to which there is a very good road. Some part of the country consists of open plains, the principal portion being lightly timbered, well grassed, undulating ridges, and on all parts of the run are well sheltered ridges.
It contains an area of about 120,000 acres, and is estimated as capable of depasturing 35,000 sheep and 2500 cattle, and their yearly increase in all seasons.
THE IMPROVEMENTS at the head station comprise a commodious and handsome cottage residence, containing 9 rooms, and verandahs, arranged and finished in superior style; a well stocked garden, orchard, and vineyard; also, a beautiful grove of English forest trees.
The out-buildings include kitchen and servants rooms, laundry, stores, 5 stall stable, groom's quarters, harness rooms, coach-house, &c.
Among the other improvements are the following:—Woolshed, 100 feet long, shingled, with sawn and slabbed floor, battened catching pens, powerful screw press, sheep-room capable of holding 1500 sheep, shingled, and the necessary yards attached. Wash pool, with yards, large brick-built store, containing office and six other compartments, one of which is used for storing wool, and one for wheat, &c. Storekeeper's cottage of four rooms, with kitchen and meat house. Blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, men's huts, mostly built of brick, small stockyard, horse ditto, milking ditto, slaughtering ditto, &c., boiling down establishment with the necessary pots, yards, and other conveniences. Grass paddock, subdivided, of about 400 acres. Cultivation paddock, of about 100 acres.
At the cattle station, are
Large stock-yard, with spaying pens, grass paddock, of about 100 acres, subdivided. Dairy, stockmen's huts, &c., and
At the sheep stations,
15 huts, with the necessary yards to each, and hurdles for lambing, all now in full working order.
With the TENTERFIELD STATION will be included 320 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, on which the head station improvements are erected. The following are the stock which will be sold with the station viz:—
Sheep.—2900 ewes, 1½ years old
540 ditto, 2½ ditto, with about 500 lambs at foot
2223 ditto, 2½ ditto
2747 ditto, 3½ ditto
1249 ditto, 4½ ditto
3502 ditto, 4½ and 5½ ditto
701 ditto, 4½, 5½, and 6½ ditto, a stud flock
1099 ditto, 6 and upwards
6262 weaners, mixed sexes, in about equal proportions
468 ditto rams
1865 wethers, 1½ years old
1641 ditto, 2½ ditto
1379 ditto, 3½ ditto
1488 ditto, 4½ ditto
950 rams, 1½ ditto, to aged.

Total, 29,014 more or less.

Cattle.—2714, more or less, a mixed herd.
Implements, in which are included reaping machine, thrashing ditto, winnowing ditto, ploughs, harrows, tools of various kinds, stores, about 100 bushels of seed wheat, stack of wheat and oat straw, about 30 tons, and about 70 bushels of seed oats.
The sheep are free from all contagious diseases. They are of very superior quality, and yield a heavy clip. Great expense has been incurred in introducing the choicest rams procurable; amongst the present stock to be sold with Tenterfield are 3 pure bred Rambouillet, and 4 pure German, all imported. About one-half the Ram flock are young sheep, the progeny of the imported rams and stud ewes that have been carefully selected. Others are bred from the celebrated Glengallan, Rosenthal, and other first-class flocks. A large proportion of the Tenterfield clip averaged in London, in the last August sales, over 2s per lb., the wool being only hand-washed. The sheep have been regularly classed, and the rejected and old ones sold off every year.
The cattle are very quiet and superior. No expense has been spared in supplying the herd with bulls from the best herds in the colony.
, The purchaser of this station will have the option for leasing for five years at a rental of £100 per annum, the 2000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND adjoining the town of Tenterfield, and upon which are extensive grass and cultivation paddocks.

CLIFTON.
Clifton adjoins and lies to the westward of Tenterfield, on the Tenterfield Creek. The head stations are about twenty miles apart. The country is thickly grassed, and well watered in all seasons. It consists altogether of undulating open forest country and well sheltered ridges.
The run contains an area of about 59,000 square acres, and its estimated grazing capabilities are 25,000 sheep and 500 cattle, and their yearly increase in all seasons.
The improvements comprise, at the head station, an excellent verandah cottage of ten rooms, well planned and finished, garden of nearly 2½ acres, well-stocked with various kinds of English fruit trees, now in full bearing, vineyard, in a high state of culture, also vegetables, shrubs and flowers in profusion, and some English forest trees. Kitchen, servants' rooms, laundry, store, wooden building containing stable, loose box, groom's quarters, harness rooms, &c.; fowl-house and yard, woolshed, partly built of brick, 70 feet long, shingled, sawn and slabbed floor, battened catching pens, powerful screw press, sweating room capable of holding 1000 sheep, and the necessary yards attached, wash-pool, with yards, &c.; large station store, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, overseer's cottage, of five rooms, with kitchen and stable; yards for bullocks, horses, milking, slaughtering, &c.; men's huts, grass paddock, of about 640 acres, small ditto, small lucerne paddock. There are also 25 acres enclosed with three-rail fence, recently erected for cultivation.

At Sheep Stations,
Thirteen huts, with the necessary yards at each, and hurdles for lambing, all now in full working order.
With the Clifton Station will be sold 320 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, on which the head station improvements are erected. The following are particulars of the sheep included with this Station, viz.—
Sheep.—1594 ewes, 1½ years old
135 ditto, 2½ ditto, with about 130 lambs at foot
1101 ditto, 2½ ditto
1170 ditto, 3½ ditto
476 ditto, 3½ and 4½ ditto, a stud flock
2867 ditto, 4½ ditto
1116 ditto, 5½ ditto
1336 ditto, 6 and upwards
4498 weaners, mixed sexes, in about equal proportions
200 ditto rams
1239 wethers, 1½ years old
2040 ditto, 2½ and 3½ ditto
1538 ditto, 4½ ditto
478 rams, 1½ ditto to aged

Total 18,988 more or less.

Cattle.—114 head, more or less, very quiet, including many milkers.
Precisely the same remarks made respecting the Tenterfield sheep apply equally to those of Clifton, except that with this latter station will be sold 2 pure Rambouillet and 3 pure German rams, all imported.
Stores, teams, horses, &c., and stack of lucerne hay to be taken by valuation in the usual way.
Tenterfield and Clifton stations have for some years past been worked together as one property. They are admirably adapted for being so worked. Each station is, however, complete within itself, and the working can be separated at any moment, and they will be sold together or separately, as may be required.
Tenterfield is entitled to a lease for five years, from 1st January, 1866, at £350 per annum.
Clifton is entitled to the same, at £166 per annum. Application has been made to the Government to set apart water reserves for the use of the back country, and to protect said reserves from free selection. The applications are in course of being granted.
The township of Tenterfield being within a short distance of these stations, ensures a permanent and unlimited supply of efficient labour.

☞ It would take up too much space to enumerate all the advantages of these splendid properties. Suffice it to say, that New England is well known to be the finest wool-growing district in the colony; the climate is also very salubrious. The homesteads on these stations are perfectly arranged, and the houses, gardens, &c., well adapted for the residence of gentlemen with large families. As these properties are now brought into the market for bona fide sale, to close accounts, the attention of capitalists is specially directed to the opportunity thus afforded for obtaining, on favourable terms, two of the most important pastoral properties in New South Wales; and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the stations, and are referred to Mr. J. Hooke, at Tenterfield House, who will furnish every further information that may be required, or to Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE,
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

That first-class Sheep Station, called
PALM TREE CREEK,
situated on the UPPER DAWSON RIVER, about 190 miles from ROCKHAMPTON, and 170 miles from DALBY.

The IMPROVEMENTS, which have been erected at considerable expense, include large homestead, and every convenience requisite for carrying on a large property with comfort and economy.
With this station will be sold
8119 Breeding Ewes, more or less
5169 Wethers, ditto
4433 Weaners, mixed sexes, ditto
200 Rams, ditto

17,921 SHEEP, more or less,
all warranted sound and never diseased; and a small choice herd of
200 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
all quiet and well bred.
, Stores, Drays, Working Bullocks, Horses, and other belongings to be taken by valuation as customary.

TERMS LIBERAL.—One-third Cash, residue by Bills, at 1, 2, and 3 years date, with 8 per cent. per annum interest added, secured by mortgage in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Proprietors, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral property.
PALM-TREE CREEK STATION comprises the following four large blocks of country, viz,
Lower Palm-tree Creek, No. 1
Ditto ditto .. No. 2
Ditto ditto .. No. 3
And Norham,
embracing together an area of nearly 120 square miles of rich grazing country, thickly grassed with the blue and barley grasses, and abundantly supplied with saltbush, and other sorts of fattening herbage; Three of the blocks have a frontage of about twenty-one miles to the permanent waters of Palm Tree Creek, commencing at its junction with the Dawson River, to which the station has also a frontage of about eleven miles. In addition to these waters, and their tributaries the ROBINSON CREEK passes through the run, making it altogether one of the best watered stations in the Leichhardt district;—even in the driest season the supply has always been abundant.
Its grazing capabilities are estimated at 25,000 sheep and a small herd of cattle.
Palm Tree Creek Station is surrounded by other well known properties, including Kinnoul, Waterton, and Glenhorton, the latter belonging to Mr. Kingsford.
The IMPROVEMENTS are of a very substantial character and consist of COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, shingled, containing verandah and 8 rooms, all floored; detatched kitchen, with three rooms, all floored; large store, 30 by 14 feet, with verandah and skillion; a two-roomed verandah building, 24 by 14 feet, floored and shingled; large cart shed and stables; OVERSEER'S DWELLING and three large huts; first-rate woolshed, floored and battened, with lever press and fittings complete; sheep pens, drafting yards, &c.; large garden, well stocked and in good order; one paddock containing 100 acres, and one nearly finished to enclose about 300 acres.
At the out-stations there are eleven huts, each with large dog-proof yards.

With PALM TREE CREEK will be sold the following stock, now depasturing on the run, viz.:—

Ewes	2046	maidens, more or less	
	3273	2½ to 3½ years old, ditto ditto	
	2800	4½ to 6½ years old, ditto ditto	
	2210	weaners, ditto ditto.	
		Total of ewes	10,329
Wethers..	1745	1½ year old, more or less	
	3424	2½ to 5½ years old, ditto	
	2223	weaners, more or less.	
		Total of wethers............	7,392
Rams....		more or less......................	200
		Total of sheep, more or less..	17,921

A small herd of very quiet cattle, about 200 head, all well bred.
, The sheep are of a very superior description, and yield a heavy clip of good stapled wool; the last season's produce realised 1s. 7d. per lb. in this market. The rams are of a very superior description, being selections from Eton Vale, and the Messrs. Archer's noted Gracemere flocks.
☞ The attention of capitalists is specially directed to the above property which, in consequence of the dissolution of partnership, and the intention of one of the partners to return to England, is now brought into the market for bona fide sale, to close accounts; and, as the station is now in complete working order, with improvements of the most extensive kind, Richardson and Wrench have great confidence in recommending it to intending investors, and in inviting its inspection prior to the day of sale, as it will then be most positively sold
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Further information may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or on application at the station, where the proprietors, Messrs. Brymer and Moore, will be happy to afford assistance for thoroughly examining the run and stock.

WILLOUGHBY HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
GREENWICH,
PARRAMATTA RIVER,
opposite Birch Grove, Balmain, the Property and Residence of J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, with Garden and Grounds, containing an area of upwards of 4½ acres, having deep water frontage and wharf at Ball's Head Bay, Parramatta River, known as the Property of Captain G. K. Mann.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing 4 acres 2 roods and 5 perches, at Greenwich, on the north shore of the Parramatta River, with extensive frontage to Ball's Head Bay, together with that commodious stone-built family residence,
WILLOUGHBY HOUSE,
the former residence of Gother K. Mann, Esq.
The house is built of Ashlar stone, and has balconies and verandahs on three sides, from which is commanded extensive magnificent views of the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers, the harbour, north shore, and surrounding lands. It contains 8 fine rooms, and two cellars in the basement, storeroom, detached kitchen, and servant's room. There are two good wells of excellent permanent water.
About one acre and a half of garden ground planted with fruit trees, &c., surround the house; the residue of the grounds extend to the deep waters of the bay, on which there is a capital well-sheltered boat wharf.
There is also on the land a stone-built cottage of four rooms.

☞ This beautifully-situated property will be sold in one or more lots to suit purchasers.
Willoughby House is a most substantially-built complete residence, fitted with every family convenience. The position was an early selection by Captain Mann, and enjoys the whole of the romantic harbour scenery and the exquisite views for which this locality is so famed. The whole must be positively sold on the above date, and gentlemen desirous of purchasing a first-class marine residence with grounds in a desirable position are earnestly requested to inspect the property.
Title unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to R. W. ROBBERDS, Esq., Solicitor, Castlereagh-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WARREGO DISTRICT.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

The NARRAN WATER SHEEP STATION,
comprising the blocks of country
NARRAN WATER
BOMANGABAH SOUTH,
situated on the Narran River, and including a portion of the
NARRAN SWAMP,
about 85 miles from WALGETT.

The following stock will be sold with the above, viz.,
8000 SHEEP, more or less.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 5th June next, at 11 o'clock,
The above compact valuable pastoral property, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.

WARREGO DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale.
That first-class sheep property known as
ELIZABETH CREEK,
comprising three magnificently grassed blocks of country, called
Elizabeth Creek
Glanworth, and
Glanmire,
embracing a very large area of rich Grazing Downs country, situated about 350 miles from the Town of Rockhampton, together with substantial and important improvements, and the following stock, viz.—
9,800 Ewes, more or less
5,950 Wethers, ditto
155 Rams, ditto

15,905 Sheep, more or less.
, Stores, drays, bullocks, working stock, and all belongings, to be taken by valuation in the usual way by arbitration.
Terms at Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above important and valuable pastoral property.
ELIZABETH CREEK Station is composed of the following first-class blocks of country, viz.:—
Elizabeth Creek, area 75 square miles
Glanworth, area 48 "
Glanmire, area 48 "
making together 171 square miles of splendid grazing country, consisting of magnificently grassed undulating downs, abundantly supplied with myall, and the well known
MURRUMBIDGEE SALT BUSH,
as well as being richly clothed with blue and barley grasses, and other descriptions of choice and fattening herbage
Elizabeth Creek Run forms part of the
GREAT WESTERN DOWNS,
and adjoins the noted country of the Barcoo Watershed. It is plentifully supplied by the permanent waters of Elizabeth Creek, and four other creeks, and their tributaries, and during the extended drought which these splendid rolling plains of the West have lately passed through, there has always been an unlimited supply.
The carrying capabilities of this country have not yet been ascertained, but it is estimated at very large numbers, and during the dry season just passed, it depastured a far larger number of stock than are included in this sale.
The run is situated about 350 miles from Rockhampton by a good dray road, and adjoins that extensive and well-known property, Lansdowne, belonging to Messrs. Burns, Mayne, and Ward.
The IMPROVEMENTS are very substantial, and include, amongst others, homestead and store, covered with shingles; woolshed, 30 feet by 18, with catching pen 10 feet wide, roofed with galvanized iron; men's huts, shingled; large stock-yard capable of working 1500 head of cattle, with milking yard. Five out-stations, with shepherds' huts, yards, &c.
With Elizabeth Creek Station will be sold the following stock, viz.:—

Ewes—	700	maidens, more or less	
	3090	2 years old, ditto	
	1500	4 ditto, ditto	
	1500	6 ditto, ditto	
	1500	aged, ditto	
	1600	weaners, ditto	
		Total of ewes	9800
Wethers—	1550	1 year old, more or less	
	2800	2, 3, and 4 years old, ditto	
	1600	weaners, ditto	
		Total of wethers......	5950
Rams, more or less		....	155
		Total of sheep, more or less..	15,905

☞ RICHARDSON and WRENCH beg particular attention to this property, as it is now in the market for bona fide sale to the highest bidder, to close accounts; and without attempting in the short limits of an advertisement to give other than a bare outline of it, they would recommend capitalists seeking a profitable investment and first-class sheep station to inspect prior to the sale, and intending purchasers may, on application at the Rooms, receive letters of introduction to the resident partner, who will be happy to supply means for thorough, examining the run and stock.

QUEENSLAND.

NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

That extensive richly grassed Station, called the
PENTLAND HILLS,
comprising the three blocks, Pentland Hills, Mount Pleasant, and Allandale (selected by Mr. T. M'Clelland), situated on the head waters of the ROLLESTON RIVER, about 240 miles from PORT DENISON, and about 110 miles from CLEVELAND BAY: together with sundry improvements,
And the following stock, viz.:—
7512 Ewes, weaners to full-mouthed, more or less.
2298 Wethers, ditto ditto ditto
109 Rams, mixed ages.

9919 Sheep, more or less
, Of the above 1895 Ewes are to lamb down in April.

Stores, working stock, implements, and all belongings, to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

Terms at Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral property.
PENTLAND HILLS is situated on the head waters of the Rolleston River (locally called the Campaspe), about sixty miles above Black's well-known VICTORIA DOWNS STATION.
It embraces a very large area of country, described as box flats, open forest, part ridgy, and table land, all well grassed, also plenty of herbage and SALT BUSH. The run is irregular in shape, being mostly bounded by ranges; it is about thirty miles long, and described as containing 248 square miles, and is well watered, several parts of the run having large permanent lagoons.
The improvements consist of store, hut, kitchen, capital woolshed with lever press complete; drafting yards sufficient to work 25,000 sheep; out-station, huts, yards, &c. There is also the framework of a house, with all the materials on the ground necessary to complete it.

With this property will be sold the following flocks, viz.:—
5922 ewes, maidens to full mouthed, more or less, of which 1895 are to lamb down in April, 1866
1590 weaners, more or less
696 wethers, 2 to 3 years old, ditto ditto
1602 ditto, weaners
109 rams, mixed ages

9919 sheep, more or less.

, These sheep are of a very superior description, having been carefully selected from the noted YANDILLA FLOCKS, DARLING DOWNS.

☞ The above property is now brought into the market for absolute sale, by order of the mortgagees, who have determined to accept the highest offer at auction, in order to close the account; and the attention of parties looking for a bargain in sheep properties is specially requested to this sale, as affording a capital opportunity for obtaining a profitable investment in a good station in full working order.

MANEROO DISTRICT,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Preliminary Notice.

For Positive Sale.
The following MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTIES, belonging to WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., situated in the Maneroo District, and occupying a large area of the finest sheep country in the colony, viz.:—
COOLRINGDON
DANGELONG, and
MYALLA HEAD STATIONS,
including the undermentioned runs, viz., JILLAMABONG, COOMA, COOTRALANTRA, ISLAND LAKE, TEA TREE, and RIVER STATIONS; also UPPER and LOWER ROCK FLAT, ONE-TREE HILL, TOM GROGGAN, MILADY'S PEAK, COOMA CREEK (cattle station), and ROCKY RANGE.
Together with their valuable improvements, and
61,382 SHEEP, more or less, and
700 CATTLE, more or less.

BIBBENLUKE
and MAFRA HEAD STATIONS,
including the following, viz.—
WANGELLICK, GENNONG, BOCO ROCK, MOUNT PLEASANT, and DOODLE RUNS,
together with their numerous improvements, and
37,485 SHEEP, more or less, and
500 CATTLE, more or less.

Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., of LINDSAY, DARLING POINT, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 11 o'clock,
The above magnificent and valuable pastoral properties, full particulars of which, with classification of the flocks and complete details of the extensive improvements, will be published in a few days.

TUESDAY, 24th April.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of PASTORAL PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th April,
BLIGH DISTRICT,
The Dahomey Runs, with 18,414 SHEEP, more or less, and valuable improvements.
BURKE DISTRICT,
The Clifton Runs, with 600 CATTLE, more or less.
MORT and CO.

DISTRICT OF BURKE,

GULF OF CARPENTARIA.

That extensive and valuable Pastoral Property,
THE CLIFTON RUNS,
situate near the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the
CLONCURRY AND FLINDERS RIVERS,
together with 600 Head of CATTLE, more or less.

TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th April,
That extensive and valuable pastoral property,
THE CLIFTON RUNS,
in the district of Burke, situate near the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the Cloncurry and Flinders Rivers, and distant about 90 miles from the ALBERT TOWNSHIP, a new Government settlement.
They comprise the following blocks of country:—
Saltran, Clifton, and Aberdeen, fronting the Cloncurry River, and extending back to the Flinders River, to which they also have a frontage. Also, Haslebury Vale and Seaward Downs, fronting the Cloncurry River, and bounded at the back by the Leichhardt Range. They form one vast tract of country, having 30 MILES to the FLINDERS RIVER, 30 miles to the CLONCURRY RIVER on one bank, and 20 MILES to the other bank. The whole containing an area of
250 SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRY,
first-class sheep country, principally open undulating downs, and from the
LARGE EXTENT OF RIVER FRONTAGE,
every inch available.
These runs were among the first selections.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 50,000 SHEEP.
The improvements on the head station at Clifton are Cottage and small Stock Yard.

With the Clifton Runs will be sold the following stock.—
600 HEAD CATTLE,
a fair average mixed herd.
There are also 40 horses, rather more than half of which are broken in.
Bullock and horse drays, team of working bullocks (12), implements, stores, &c.
To be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

☞ It is but seldom that an opportunity offers of obtaining so extensive and valuable a tract of pastoral country; and, from the small quantity of stock to be sold with it, the purchaser has the entire command of dealing with the country as may best suit him. The property is in the market for BONA FIDE SALE, and the attention of those on the look-out for FIRST-CLASS UNSTOCKED COUNTRY is specially invited to the sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP PROPERTY.

THE DAHOMEY RUNS
situate in the Bligh District, together
WITH 18,414 SHEEP
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED,
and a small choice herd of about 160 head of quiet cattle.

TERMS.—One-third cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at one and two years, dated from day of sale, secured by mortgage over the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. ALISON and DOWNEY, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th April,
That extensive first-class pastoral property
THE DAHOMEY RUNS,
consisting of the following six blocks of
FIRST-CLASS MYALL AND SALT BUSH COUNTRY, viz.:—Dahomey, Meriosa, Upper Meriosa, Dahomey No. 2, Pier Pier, and North Gungulmah.
The three first-named blocks have about 16 miles frontage to the Castlereagh River; Dahomey No. 2 adjoins them at the back and extends to Mulma Creek, to which it has a frontage of about 10 miles. Pier Pier and North Gungulmah are detached blocks, distant about 20 miles from the head station—the former has about 5 miles and the latter about 6½ miles to the right bank of Nidgerrah Creek.
They comprise in all an area of about
150 SQUARE MILES OF THE RICHEST FATTENING COUNTRY,
upon which sheep can be depastured in flocks of at least 2500. These runs are also WELL WATERED by the Castlereagh River and the Mulmah and Nidgerrah Creeks. They are in the immediate neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. Jones, M'Crea and Sheridan, Edrop, Blackman, and Mylecorane.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 35,000 to 40,000 SHEEP.
seven-roomed verandah cottage, shingled, two of the rooms in which are used as stores; detached kitchen; also, an underground meat store and dairy, with double roof; men's huts; woolshed, fitted with lever press; stockyard and milking-yard. There are also nine out-stations, with a hut and two yards at each.
With the Dahomey Runs will be sold the following stock—

SHEEP.

EWES	3½ years	1,622		
	2½ years	1,933		
	Maidens	1,996		
	Aged	689	Ewes	6,240
WETHERS	3 to 4 years	3,620		
	2½ years	1,700		
	1½ year	1,500	Wethers	6,820
WEANERS	Mixed sexes	5,232	Weaners	5,232
RAMS		122	Rams	122

Total 18,414 sheep, more or less.
The sheep are well bred, fine framed and warranted sound and never diseased. There is also a small quiet herd of cattle, about 160 head, more or less.
, 14 working horses, 10 bullocks, horse-dray, spring-cart, and bullock-dray, with harness and gear complete, stores, tools, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ Note or comment of any kind upon this truly first-class property is perfectly superfluous. It is in the market for

POSITIVE SALE,
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

It commands our very best markets, being distant only about
280 MILES FROM MAITLAND, and
330 MILES FROM SYDNEY.
Inspection is invited prior to sale, for which there is ample time.

POSITIVE SALE.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
comprising the remaining unsold allotments in
Bridge-street,
Elizabeth-street, and
Phillip-street.

Title—Direct from the Crown.

MORT and CO., have been instructed by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney to sell the above by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 24th April.
☞ Hardly ever before has there been such an opportunity afforded to the moneyed interest of purchasing really splendid building sites, and selecting from a large extent of frontage to three leading streets. The position of the allotments now about to be brought to public sale is undeniably among
THE VERY BEST IN THE CITY,
their proximity to the
WHOLE OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES,
including both houses of Parliament,
TO MANY OF THE LEADING MERCANTILE HOUSES,
and also, to
THE GREAT SHIPPING OUTLET—THE CIRCULAR QUAY,
give to them advantages, in a business point of view, perhaps not possessed by any allotments in the metropolis; whilst their
CONTIGUITY TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND THE DOMAIN,
render them equally available as sites for first-class private dwelling-houses.

QUEENSLAND.

ROCKHAMPTON.

W. REA and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Denham-street, Rockhampton, on MONDAY, the 7th May next, at 12 o'clock,
That undeniably first-class sheep station, known as
KOOINGAL,
with 15,803 excellent sheep, adjoining Mrs. M'Nab's celebrated station of KIANGA, near the township of BANANA.
For details see Saturday's paper.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th April, 1866.

GOLD ROBBERY.—FREE PARDON.—Whereas it has been represented to the Government that recently a large quantity of gold was abstracted from the steamship Barwon, by some person or persons unknown. Notice is hereby given, that (in addition to the pecuniary reward offered by the owners of the above vessel) his Excellency the Governor will be advised to extend a Free Pardon to any accomplice in the robbery who shall first give such information as shall lead to the capture and conviction of the guilty parties, and the recovery of the stolen gold.
HENRY PARKES.

£500 REWARD.
Whereas a BOX OF GOLD, containing 1000 ounces, is supposed to have been stolen from the steamship BARWON, on her passage from New Zealand to Sydney: NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS
will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the same if stolen, and a proportionate sum as a reward for any portion of the gold recovered. The owners of the Barwon would draw attention to the Government advertisement, in which a FREE PARDON is offered to an accomplice, in addition to the above reward.
Information to be given to the Inspector-General of Police, or W. W. MARSH, Commercial Wharf.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 20th April, 1866.

TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED MAILS are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post Office in the colony.
No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Bourke and Belalie (Warrego River) once a fortnight, or Bourke and Camern's (Cuttaburra Creek) once a fortnight	Monday, the 7th May next, up to 11 o'clock a.m.
Wee Waa and Coonamble, via Urawilbey and Wangan, once a week	Monday, the 21st May next, at 11 a.m.
Merangarell and Marsden's Station, on the Billabong, once a week	Monday, the 21st May next, at 11 a.m.
Fredericksten, Seven Oaks, Darkwater, and Summer Island, twice a week	11 a.m. on Monday, 21st May next.

J. DOCKER.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 17th January, 1866.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE OR SYDNEY, AND BATAVIA OR SINGAPORE, VIA TORRES' STRAITS.—The Queensland Government having in contemplation the establishment of a Monthly Mail Service between Queensland and Great Britain, via Torres' Straits and Singapore, sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th of June, 1866, for the conveyance of the English Mails, monthly, for a period of three or five years, from and to Brisbane and Batavia, calling at Port Denison and Cape York.
Persons tendering are invited to state the amount for which they would be disposed to extend this service to Singapore and Sydney, and separate offers will be received for Monthly services between Singapore or Batavia and Cape York and between Cape York and Brisbane.
Tenders to state the amount of passenger accommodation of 1st and 2nd class, the tonnage, horse-power, and speed of the steamers to be employed, and whether propelled by screw or paddles; also to state the time at which the service can be commenced.
The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether British, colonial, or foreign.
The vessels will be required to convey the officer in charge of the mails free of cost.
Tenders for this service being called for the purpose of being laid before the Queensland Parliament, the Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of the contract.
Further information may be obtained on application at this office, or by applying to Messrs. JULYAN and SERGEAUNT, Crown Agents, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.
Tenders to be addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, and marked "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails via Torres' Straits."
JOSHUA P. BELL.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.
[illegible]
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Claims SETTLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ADJUSTMENT.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, L1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
Invested Funds, £3,212,000.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The following are among the special advantages which this company offers to intending insurers:—
SECURITY, the LIFE RESERVE alone exceeding £1,656,000.
Policies protected from the operation of the INSOLVENT LAWS under especial Act of Parliament.
GUARANTEED PARTICIPATION in PROFITS without any LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.
Great facilities for TRAVEL, the Company having Agents and Branches in every part of the world.
LOANS on Life Policies granted on liberal terms.
VOLUNTEERS' Policies not vitiated by actual service in the colony.
THE HALF PREMIUM system of making payments peculiar to this Company.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from any of the agents.
FIRE INSURANCES granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
*** All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto .... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.
Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or the colonies.
Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.
Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. C. Cox.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000;
PAID UP, £50,000;
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
DIRECTORS.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Chairman.
T. C. Breillat, Esq., Deputy-chairman.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
William Wolfen, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
SURVEYOR:
James Hume, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Mr. Joseph Dyer.
This company, which has been established for ten years, is a strictly colonial institution, and has a large and wealthy proprietary. Policies for both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE are issued at the current rates of premium adopted by the various offices in the colony. Forms of proposal and tables of rates, will all necessary information, will be furnished on application to the secretary, Mr. Joseph Dyer, at the offices, at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, Sydney, and at the various Agencies established in every considerable township in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

TRUST and AGENCY COMPANY of AUSTRALASIA.
(Limited.)
Capital, £500,000.
ADVANCES MADE.
on
PASTORAL SECURITIES, FREEHOLD ESTATES, &c.
Solicitors—Messrs. Parton and Hellins.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne, Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital..............£500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
J. B. Rundle, Esq., Chairman.
John Binny, Esq. | Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | R. T. Moodie, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Moses Levy and Co., 2 and 3, Aldgate.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849.) Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee..........Mr. R. Tolano.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, April 24.
NOTICE.—Owing to the hundreds who were unable to obtain admission last evening, the same
GREAT PRIZE PROGRAMME
will be [illegible] LENTON TROUPE
in their four great prize acts.
GEORGE RIDGWAY,
Champion of the World, in his terrific Trapeze Feat.
THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE.
THE REVOLUTIONIST'S WIFE.
THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.
Tom, the Dumb Man .... Leon Samwells.
Upper Circle, 1s; Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Conductor and composer Mr. George Loder
Under the patronage of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 24,
will be given, for the last time, Auber's Grand Opera
MASANIELLO.
Alphonse.......................... Mr. Armes Beaumont
Masaniello......................... Mr. Henry Squires
Pietro .... Mr. Henry Wharton
Forella .... Mr. J. E Kitts
Sylva .... Mr. Baker
Fenella .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Elvira .... Miss Emma Neville.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25,
will be given Carl Maria Von Weber's Grand Opera
OBERON.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26,
Flotow's Grand Opera
MARTHA,
OR THE RICHMOND FAIR.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27,
will be given, for the last time, Ch. Gounod's Grand Opera,
FAUST.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28,
will be given, for the last time, Wallace's Grand Opera,
MARITANA.

MONDAY EVENING, April 30,
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE,
by the Officers and Men of H.M.S. Esk, for the benefit of the Industrial Schools, under the Patronage of his Excellency the Governor, and Lady Young, Captain Luce, R.N., and the Ladies of the Committee, who have signified their intention of being present.

BOX BOOK OPEN,
at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured, from 11 till 3, SIX DAYS in advance.
Doors open at 7.30; overture at 8 precisely.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. Set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street; take up towards King-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
The most recent additions to this popular and instructive place of amusement are DUNN, the bushranger; BERTRAND, Mr. and Mrs. KINDER, JANE SHORE and the Baker, &c.
The other figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated and ornamented in the most recherche style.
An excellent band is in attendance, and will each evening perform a choice selection of music.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

ALBERT ATHLETIC SPORTS.—PRIZES will be paid over THIS NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at Tattersall's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and the most violent Cough, may be obtained by taking the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, a few doses of which will in most cases effect a perfect cure. Owing to the very large and increasing demand for this medicine several persons have introduced preparations under the name of "Carragheen," parties are particularly cautioned against purchasing the spurious imitations of our valuable remedy, and are requested to take notice that our "stamp" is on each bottle as well as a "caution" label, without which none are genuine.
A. J. WATT, Apothecaries' Hall, 534, George-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, small cases, on SALE. M. A. WORMS and CO., 249, George-st.

DENTAL SURGERY, Pitt-street North.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth mounted on gold plate, or the patent pink vulcanite. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement. Teeth cleansed from tartar. Children's teeth regulated. Charges in accordance with person's circumstances. Continental languages spoken. Pitt-street North, two doors from King street, opposite Toogood's Hotel. ☞ Observe, 30 years' practice.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Youth.—The effects of free living, youthful indiscretions, neglected maladies, and continued debility may be successfully counteracted by these pills. They strengthen both sexes, at all ages, by their alterative and tonic properties. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into England, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions.—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1 lb. Packets. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Each Packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street: Manufactory, 398, Euston Road, London.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented and manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Neuralgia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, immediately relieved, and most cases cured, by FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. It is largely employed in hospital and private practice by the highest members of the medical profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above diseases. In tropical climates it is used, par excellence, as the remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.
The Right Honorable Earl Russell graciously transmitted to me, R. Freeman, the inventor and manufacturer of Chlorodyne, the following extract of a despatch from Acting Consul Webb, dated Manila, September 17th, 1865:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
Numerous testimonials from the most eminent members of the medical profession enclosed with each bottle; also full and explicit directions. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by the inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., and by all chemists. None genuine without the words, "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" on the stamp around each bottle.
Wholesale agents, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR HORSES.—GIBTON'S ERADICATING WORM AND CONDITION POWDER.—These powders are recommended as a safe and certain remedy for destroying every species of worm that afflicts the horse, as they supersede all other medicines, by giving him additional strength and vigour, purifying his blood, and adding a fine gloss to his coating, and may be given without making any alteration in his food, or intermission in his labour. Sold in boxes, at 3s 9d., accompanied by a "Treatise on Worms." The public are particularly requested to observe that the signature of Robt. N. Gibton is on each wrapper. Sole wholesale agent, W. EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, London. Sold by most respectable chemists.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for sixty years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families. It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality that one-half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of infantile health, in this critical state, many anxious mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these lozenges, can gratefully testify to their excellence.
Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, [illegible] of 67, St. Paul's, whose name is on the Government stamp. Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by most respectable chemists.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER greatly expedites the Family Wash; lathers freely, and saves soap and soda. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

CLEANLINESS.—A Stove most Brilliantly Polished in two minutes, for less than One Farthing.
W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered BLACK LEAD, a new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of furniture from the injurious effects of the common articles now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour.
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d, 2d, 4d, and 1s.
The advantages of this excellent chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quality required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) 12, Soho-square, London. Wholesale Agents, Sydney, M. A. WORMS and CO., 249, George-street.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90, and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

GLASS SHADES! Glass Shades! cheapest in Sydney, F. LARTER, 92, South Head Road.

BONNET RIBBONS, wide width. 2 cases. A favourable purchase in home market will be sold as follows:—
No. 1.—Coloured ribbons, wide widths, 2½d. per yard.
No. 2.—Assorted colours, wide extra, 3½d. per yard.
No. 3.—Extra widths, extra colours, extra quality, 4½d. per yard.
The attention of the trade, milliners, and all purchasers of ribbons is especially requested to the above lot, made from pure bright silk, and beautiful qualities.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

FRENCH MERINOS. EXTRA WIDTHS, EXTRA COLOURS, 1s 11d PER YARD.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS. 1200 PAIRS.
No. 1, DOUBLE COUTILLE, 2s 4½d
No. 2, FRENCH WOVE, 2s 6d
Manufacturer's cost, 5s 9d.
No. 3, FRONT FASTENING, 2s 11d
Manufacturer's cost, 6s 9d.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—French merinos, violet imperial, scarlet, Magenta, Humbolt, at 1s 11½d, worth 2s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Rich French glace silks, 1s 11½d, worth 3s 6d
Coloured silk terry velvets, 2s 11d, worth 6s 6d
Ditto ditto velvets, 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Black silk velvets, 3s 9d. 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Ladies' plain tweeds, 6½d, 8½d, 10d, 1s
Ladies' checked tweeds, 8½d, 10½d, 1s
Ladies' tweed robes, 12s 6d, worth 18s 6d

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Good white sheeting, 18½d to 4s 6d
Plain white book muslin, 3s 11d twelve yards
Yard wide prints, 8½d, 10½d, 1s
Drugget, 1½-yard wide, 2s 11d, worth 3s 9d

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Ladies' and children's underclothing, cheap
Good stays, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, 6s 6d, 8s 6d
Good straw hats, 12½d, 1s 11d, 2s 11d
Best quality Josephine's, 3s 6d, second quality 2s 11d
The new velvet trimmings for winter dresses.
JOHN WETHERILL.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.—A great Bargain for Tailors and Drapers, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Messrs. Lister and Barnett's, King-street. Unredeemed pledges, of 60 lengths of superior cloth, and 100 waistcoat pieces.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.—Remember. Remember the 24th May. Buy your FIREWORKS at C. and J. ABRAHAM'S.

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS.—Just received, ex Lord Palmerston, 6 cases of Darby's best quality FIREWORKS of a new description, now on view at the noted cheap house, C. and J. ABRAHAM'S, 77 and 79, King-street.

CHINESE CRACKERS.—The only House noted for the Golden Crackers. C. and J. ABRAHAM'S, King-street.

AMERICAN TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.
W. R. GOULDING
(successor to W. H. Aldis),
275, George-street,
☞ Opposite Hunter-street.
The largest and best assortment of American Tobaccos in Sydney.
Also just opened a few cases choice Havanah Cigars, of a superior quality, imported direct from Havanah, via Southampton.
Cigars of this description have never before been offered in this city.
For SALE only by
W. R. GOULDING,
275, George-street,
☞ Opposite Hunter-street.

AMERICAN TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 275, George-street.
Just received, a new stock of Fancy Tobaccos, of a most delicious flavour, viz.:—
Rock Candy
Perfection
Pocket Pieces
Orange Blossom.
W. R. GOULDING, 275, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

GOULDING'S "SUPERB" MIXTURE, a NEW SMOKE, manufactured from the finest Virginia Tobaccos; also, CHOICE HAVANNAH CIGARS, for SALE, at wholesale and retail, by W. R. GOULDING, American Tobacco Warehouse, 275, George-street, ☞ opposite Hunter-street.

THE PUBLIC OF SYDNEY have at last discovered that the best place to get a REAL HAVANAH is at GOULDING'S. Likewise, one and all agree that GOULDING'S "SUPERB" MIXTURE is the finest SMOKING TOBACCO obtainable.
With these facts, the undersigned makes bold to say that nowhere in this town can be had TOBACCO and CIGARS either at wholesale or retail, equal in quality, or so low in price, as at the AMERICAN TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 275, George street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. R. GOULDING, Importer of Havanah Cigars and American Tobacco.

WHAT EVERY BODY says must be the truth, that LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery contains the largest variety of all sorts of TOYS, fancy goods, &c, and sells at much lower prices than all the cheap shops. London and Paris Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

STORE CATTLE.—
2000 prime bullocks, near Glen Innes
500 spayed cows, and 500 bullocks, ditto
2000 mixed, Culgoa River
Several choice lots, in New England, Clarence, and borders of Queensland.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE SHEEP.—
15,000 maiden ewes, in lots to suit purchasers
9000, 2 and 4 tooth, ditto
30,000 prime store wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years, ditto.
P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broker, 60, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, to close a partnership, a very superior CATTLE STATION, 60 miles from Rockhampton, with only 1600 quiet well-bred cattle, whilst it is capable of carrying 10,000 in all seasons. It is very fattening and well worth the attention of capitalists. P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broker, 60, Margaret-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE, at BAN BAN, Queensland—
4000 ewes, from 2 to 6 years old
3500 wethers, 2½ years old.
For full particulars apply to JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., on the Station; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

CITY MANSION AND GROUNDS.—For PRIVATE SALE, that first-class, elegant City Mansion, GREENKNOWE, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst; together with about three acres and a half of highly improved grounds. Terms, 15 per cent. cash; residue secured on the property at 6 per cent. Title, under Torrens' Act.
For fuller particulars apply to WALTER LAMB, Esq., Greenknowe; or to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt street, from whom also cards to view may be obtained.

MEDICAL PRACTICE, in the country, worth £700 a year, to be had gratis, to a qualified man. Apply Dr. SHAW, 83, George-street.

A FRENCH PERSON, who can teach French fluently to young children in a short time, wants RE-ENGAGEMENT as Nurse and Needlewoman; country preferred; references. For a week. Paris, HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Person, of long experience, is open for ENGAGEMENT as Housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; the highest references given. P. D., Pierce's, news-agent, William-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER open to ENGAGEMENT; nine years in last situation. Address Alpha, HERALD Office.

OFFICE BOY wanted, under 14; one used to domestic work preferred. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINE wanted, second-hand, for cash. State price, B. B., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good active JUNIOR. J. H. Hoare and Co., 333, George-street.

TO MILLERS.—The proprietor of Mills wants a SITUATION as Foreman, ten years' colonial experience. J. H., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for the country, an experienced HAND; as also a Junior. Morey and Price, 329, George-street.

TO PRINTERS and Printers' Brokers.—Wanted to purchase, for cash, a Fount of NONPAREIL. Address, stating lowest price, to Printer, Post Office, Smith's Flat, Clarence River.

TO DRAPERS and others.—Advertiser, established in a business connected with Drapery, wishes for a PARTNER, either established or with some capital, to extend operations. Apply to A. B., Post Office.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman, experienced in tuition, is open for ENGAGEMENT; town or country. For particulars apply W. B. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TEAMS REQUIRED TO LOAD FOR
Bourke — Gundagai
Forbes — Tumut
Ironbarks — Lambing Flat
Pyramul — Mudgee.
Bathurst
John Frazer and Co.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, Golden Gate, Brickfield Hill.

WANTED, an active young Man as WAITER. Apply at the Victoria Club.

WANTED, a GIRL (about 16) to make herself useful. Mrs. Ryan, 103, Kent-st., opposite Flagstaff.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to George Barr, 203, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the Wollongong Harbour Works, four Ship Carpenters and 40 Navvies. Apply on Works.

WANTED, a young GIRL accustomed to dressmaking. Mrs. Dupain, Brisbane-street, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a first-class general SERVANT. Apply Eagle Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, used to the hotel business. Apply Eagle Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young MAN to drive shoes and assist in a Blacksmith's shop. D. M'Cauley, Cook's River.

WANTED, two experienced WAITERS. Apply Tattersall's Hotel, 24th, 25th, and 26th instant.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 20, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Woman as COOK and Laundress; also GIRL, about 14. 241, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child and make herself useful. 90, Buckingham-st., Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, an INFANT to wet-nurse. References given. Apply 10, South street, Sussex-street.

WANTED, immediately, a pleasantly-situated Family RESIDENCE of 8 or more rooms. R. S. T., P. O.

WANTED, respectable woman as General SERVANT. Apply Mr. Lewis, butcher, Newtown Rd.

WANTED, a GIRL to mind a baby. 159, Gloucester-street, near St. Patrick's Church.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, one accustomed to confectioner's shop. 564, George street.

WANTED, a Confectioner's General HAND; constant work; wages no object. 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a steady man, to mind a horse and make himself useful. M. D., HERALD.

WANTED, for Burwood, a COOK and Laundress. Protestant. 5, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 10 o'clock, at Mrs. Lemaire's, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a COACHSMITH'S HELPER. Apply to Mr. W. Holt, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, two strong LADS for country farming; after 9. W. M'Kinnon, agent, 135, Sussex-st.

WANTED, three active Farming MEN, after 9 a.m. W. M'Kinnon, agent, 135, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a young PERSON, to mind an infant, and generally useful; wages, 5s. 403, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, WORK for a first-class Sewing Machine. Terms, moderate. M. M., Post Office.

WANTED, a BOY accustomed to a horse, and make himself useful. 692, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good Cook. 209, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 21, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 83, South Head Road.

WANTED, a LAD. Apply at Paddington Brewery.

WANTED, a young MAN, to drive, and work in a Store. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, CHIEF COOK. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, experienced Splitters and Fencers, for railway work. Springwood Hotel, Western Road.

WANTED, by an English person, a SITUATION as working housekeeper. Address W., Post Office.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply after 10, Mrs. Bate, Carlton House, William-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 12 or 14, to mind a baby. Apply 227, Castlereagh-st., op. BELL'S LIFE.

WANTED, a VICEMAN. W. T. Angus, 183, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL. 672, Brickfield-hill, after 10.

WANTED, a Straw BONNET-MAKERS; also, Apprentices to the millinery. 610½, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable married woman, a Child to DRY NURSE. Apply 333, King street West.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Apply to T. Johnson, Nos. 3 and 5, Market.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER, and Waitress, for the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, at Burwood. Mrs. H. Lumsdaine, Albion-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, Single MEN, to make stong and light kip Boots. E. T. Ewell, Market-street.

WANTED, on Tuesday morning, a Light SPRING-CART. R. Hill, Bent-street.

WANTED, a good plain COOK, wages 12s, per week. Apply at Mr. Clarke's, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, to SELL a young HORSE, stanch in collar, good action, quiet. Crispen Arms, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Lloyd, Campbell-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a BOY, from 14 to 16 years old. Apply John Hamilton, 349, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Inquire at 235, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to milk; also, a young Girl, as Nurse. 69, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply at No. 51, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a General Female House SERVANT. References required. 22, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, and one that can milk. Apply at the Hope and Anchor, Druitt and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse—one accustomed to the timber trade preferred. Hudson, Brothers, Botany Road.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, accustomed to Cows, must be a good milker, no other need apply. Thomas Lloyd, Norwood Dairy.

WANTED, a SITUATION, in town or country, for a competent Nurse and Needlewoman. Apply this week, Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a general SERVANT. Must be a good Cook and Laundress. 309, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, by a gentleman, LODGINGS in a quiet family, in town or suburbs. Apply by letter, to 17, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL a Cog-wheel MANGLE. Apply Albert Inn, Devonshire and Randle streets, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, a GALVANIC BATTERY, in good working order. S. Cantor, Central Loan Office, King-street West.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, who understands Butchering; must be able to ride, and attend to horses. 62, Hunter-street.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENTS for Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants, Nurses. Registry Office, 152, William-street.

WANTED, to rent or purchase, a detached HOUSE, with eight or ten rooms, having outhouses and garden, within three miles of Sydney. Address, stating [illegible]

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER, to do a small job; and also a ROUGH JOINER. Apply next door to the Railway and Family Hotel, Parramatta-street, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED, to proceed to Hokitika, an English Female General SERVANT; to a competent person good wages will be given, and a six months' engagement. Apply E. Nott, 13, Wood's-lane, Crown-street.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS, with attendance, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, with a cheerful aspect—a Sitting and two Bed Rooms required. Apply to A. A., Cohen's Hotel, stating terms.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as Cook and Laundress, or General Servant. Apply by letter, to G. F., Post Office, St. Peter's, Cook's River, for a week.

WANTED, a smart young Man as PORTER, for Newcastle; must understand the management of horses. Apply to Mr. Gardner, Batts's Metropolitan Hotel, at 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED, a WAITER, who thoroughly understands his business both in hotel and restaurant; undeniable testimonials and known references will be required, without them none need apply. J. Williams, Metropolitan Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as NURSE; must be a good needlewoman; references indispensable; Scotch or English preferred. Apply, This Day, between the hours of 10 and 2, to Mrs. John Binny, Ban Ban, Double Bay.

WANTED to be known, W. B. LANCASHIRE, Wholesale and Retail Portmanteau and Sample Case Maker—Shopkeepers supplied wholesale as cheap as they can import them. Portmanteaus made to any size on the shortest notice. Repairs also executed at the lowest price. 117, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh street, Sydney. N.B.—Every portmanteau warranted to be made on the premises.

APARTMENTS.—A Sitting and one or two Bedrooms, with use of piano, at 94, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments VACANT at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS furnished, with board. Inquire at the Post-office, Ashfield.

APARTMENTS for a Family or Gentlemen. Mrs Wright's, Osborne House, Premier-ter., William-st

A SUITE of APARTMENTS VACANT, with board. T. H. White, 209, Macquarie-street.

A SPACIOUS BEDROOM VACANT, suitable for three friends. Terms, 6s per week. 21, O'Connell-st.

A FURNISHED detached Room, with use of fire, for a respectable man or two friends. Terms, moderate. At Mrs. Damon's, 214, Cumberland-street, 7 doors from Church-hill.

A FURNISHED detached ROOM, with use of fire, for a respectable man or two friends. Terms moderate. At Mrs. Damon's, 214, Cumberland-street, 7 doors from Church-hill.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, with board if required. No. 345, Macquarie-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence for Married Couple, or Lady or Gentleman. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

EDMUND-PLACE, Parramatta.—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, detached kitchen, pantry, stable, &c.; also garden and good water. Apply to Mr. Pass, George-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE at NEWTOWN.—To be LET, with immediate possession, together with about 9 acres Garden ground, now in the occupation of Mr. Lane. For further particulars, apply to W. Laidley, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

PART of a SHOP to LET. Apply No. 9, Hunter-street.

PYRMONT.—To LET, No. 87, Union-st., COTTAGE of 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply 103, Harris-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, furniture, bagatelle table, &c., a bargain. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

TO LET, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road, a HOUSE of six rooms and kitchen.

TO LET, at Pyrmont House, 4 rooms and kitchen. Rent, 13s. W. Day, 59, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, 1, Hope-terrace, Glebe Point Road, 7 rooms, kitchen, balcony, water; newly painted, &c.

TO LET, a neat Suite of APARTMENTS, also Coach-house and stable. F. Rishworth, opp. Royal Hotel.

TO LET, a BOARDING-HOUSE, well-established and central; incoming easy; furniture may be bought or rented. Address Business, HERALD Office.

TO LET, about the 1st June, the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. For particulars apply to J. F. Hilly, architect, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city, no bonus; bar fixtures, fittings, and license taken at a mere trifle; rent moderate. Apply H. Vaughan, 141, King-street East.

TO LET, on the Glebe Road, a detached COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, with passage—water laid on. Rent, 15s. per week. G. Maidment, Glebe Road, near the Church.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, at Upper Paddington, near the new church, a 6-roomed HOUSE, with balcony; garden plot in front, large yard, and good well of water. Inquire next door, M'Donald.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO BE LET, those convenient PREMISES, in Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, at present occupied by Mr. Mickie, veterinary surgeon; possession can be given on Monday next, the 16th instant. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a splendid Stone COTTAGE, with kitchen, large yard, good well of water, and a most elegant flower garden, situated in a most healthy locality; at present in the occupation of Mr. Tornaghi, of George-street. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to J. Carmini, Hunter's Hill.

THE COMMODIOUS and well-known PUBLIC-HOUSE, at the Black Rock, on the Wellington Road, known as the White Horse Inn. The house contains seven bedrooms, three parlours, bar, and kitchen, and servants' room. It has a good stable and coach-house, and there is also a good garden. There are also a forge and stockyards, and a 4-acre paddock. The whole is now rented to a tenant for £150 a-year. Application to be made to Mr. A. Ferguson, at Nuree.

VACANCY for one gentleman. No. 4, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

VERANDAH COTTAGE to LET, six rooms and outbuildings; situation, corner of Hereford-street, Glebe Height. Apply on premises, or by letter, to James Anderson, insurance agent, 325, George-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.
SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. R. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Morimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.
NORTHERN.
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.
SUBURBAN.	
W. C. Leslie	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsey	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.
COUNTRY.	
E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Mason	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Mansfield	Smithfield.

Advertisements are also received by the following—
Mr. H. M. Smith, 591, George-street South.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines, and under .. .. One shilling.
Four lines, ditto .. .. Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto .. .. Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto .. .. Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto .. .. Five shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, April 24th, 1866.